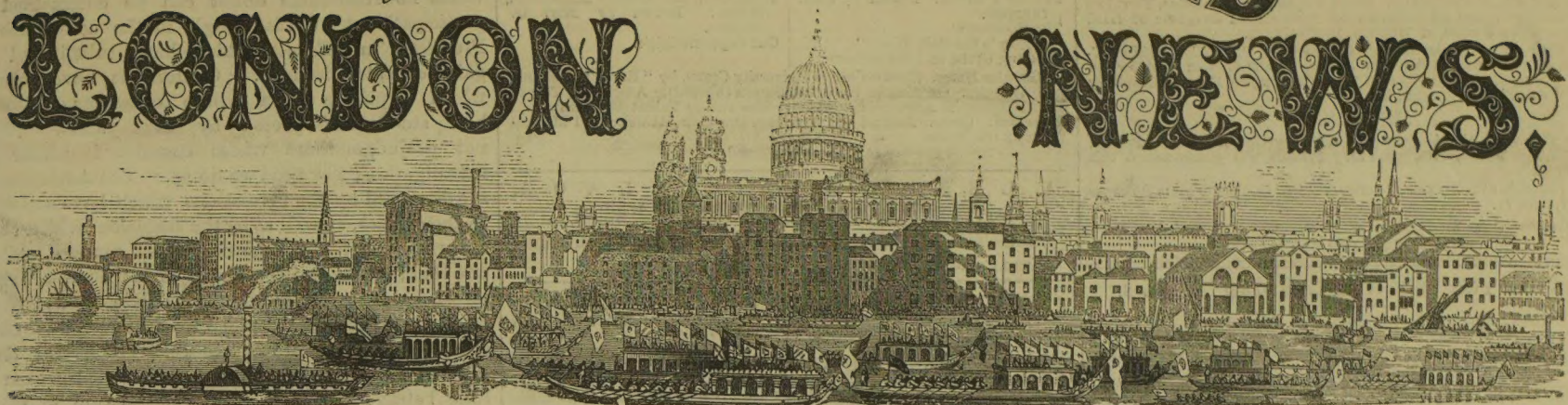


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1914.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

WITH {SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { By Post, 6d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE NEPAUL TERAI: COLONEL SIR ARTHUR ELLIS AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH A TIGER.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at 1, Clarendon-villas, Putney, the wife of Robert Walrod, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at Encombe, Dorset, the Countess of Eldon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at the Friends' Meeting House, Westminster, Theodore Harris, of Leighton Buzzard, to Gertrude Louisa, second daughter of Lord Charles James Fox Russell, of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

On the 23rd ult., at Christ Church, Down-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. C. R. Howard, Captain 60th Rifles, only brother of the Earl of Wicklow, to Francesca Maria, second daughter of T. Chamberlayne, Esq., of Cranbury Park and Weston Grove, Hampshire.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at his residence, Stoneby Green, New Brighton, Cheshire, Thomas Bouch, J.P., aged 72. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 18th ult., at 7, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, the Baroness Dowager De Teissier, aged 71.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2.	
Fifth Sunday in Lent.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. R. Markham on the Cultivation in India of Caoutchouc - yielding Trees).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. Cadman, prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant-Tailors' School.	Geological Society, 8 p.m. (The Rev. J. M. Mello on the Bone Caves of Creswell Crags; papers by Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, Mr. H. B. Woodward, and Mr. R. N. Worth).
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. J. Troutbeck; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Melbourne.	British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. de Grey Birch on documents presented by Sir Stafford Carey).
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Winchester.	Royal Society, conversazione, 9 p.m. Art-Historical and Ethnographical Lectures, Historical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. G. Browning on France).
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Chester, Dr. Howson; 3 p.m., Bishop Claughton, the Chaplain-General.	THURSDAY, APRIL 6.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. J. C. Grainger, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Reading; 7 p.m., the Dean of Chester, Dr. J. S. Howson.	Old Lady Day.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.	Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. Wm. Spottiswoode on Polarised Light).
MONDAY, APRIL 3.	Institution of Naval Architects: annual meetings begin—noon, address by Lord Hampton, the President; 7 p.m., papers and discussions on Merchant Shipping.
Royal Institution, General Monthly Meeting, 2 p.m.	London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. E. Dannreuther on Wagner).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. Tidy on Poisoned Air).	Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Romanes on Peculiar Varieties of Medusae; papers by Dr. F. Day, Mr. C. H. Wade, and Dr. J. D. McDonald).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Jarmain on Wool-Dyeing).	Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Groves and Dr. Stenhouse on the action of Sulphuric Acid on Naphthalene; papers by Professor Thorpe, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Messel, Mr. Squire, and Mr. Watson Smith).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain W. de W. Abney on Magneto-Electric Lights).	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, annual meeting at United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).	Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (probably Mr. J. E. Howard on Egypt and the Bible).	Races: Thirk Spring Meeting.
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. James Trask on Local Taxation).	Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.	Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society, annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Musical Association, 4.30 p.m. (Lord Rayleigh on our Perception of the Direction of a Source of Sound).	National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, dinner at Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (Earl Cowper in the chair).
Society of Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Steel on Air Compression).	FRIDAY, APRIL 7.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the new Valuation Bill).	Prince Leopold born, 1853.
TUESDAY, APRIL 4.	Cambridge Lent Term ends.
Corporation of Caledonian Asylum, Holloway, special court, 1 p.m.	Accession of Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor A. H. Garrod on Vertebrated Animals).	Institution of Naval Architects, noon, papers and discussions on Material and Designs for Naval Construction; 7 p.m., on Screw Propulsion and Marine Engineering.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.	Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Treatment of Sewage).	Quekett Microscopical Club, 4 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.	Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Tylor on Ordeals and Oaths, 9 p.m.).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor A. H. Garrod on the Anatomy of <i>Plotus Anhinga</i> ; papers by Messrs. E. R. Alston, Slater, and Salain).	Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (The Sixth Tablet of the Izbubar Legends, translated by Mr. H. Fox Talbot; the Rev. H. S. Warleigh on Tertiary Man).	Races: Croydon and Windsor Spring Meetings.
Races: Alexandra Park and Wolverhampton Spring Meetings.	Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (probably Prince Lucien Bonaparte on Western Dialects of England).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Spiller on a New System of Photography).	United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (the Rev. E. Warre on Ancient Naval Tactics).
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.	SATURDAY, APRIL 8.
Agricultural Society, noon.	Full moon, 7.39 p.m.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.	Oxford Lent Term ends.
London Diocesan Home Mission, annual meeting, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair).	Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.
Royal College of Physicians, 5 p.m. (Dr. Habershon on the Pathology of the Pneumogastric Nerve), and on Friday.	Oxford and Cambridge Universities Eight-oared Race.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	Institution of Naval Architects, noon, concluding meeting.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.	Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. Dannreuther on Wagner and his Trilogy).
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (M. Rénard on the Plutonic and Stratified Rocks of Belgium; Dr. J. J. Woodward on the Markings of <i>Navicula Rhomboides</i>).	Physical Society, 3 p.m.
	Botanical Society, 3.45 p.m.
	Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
	Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, Albert Hall (Concert for Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, 8.30 p.m.).
	South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on the History of the Literature of the Piano-forte).
	London Association of Foremen Engineers, 7 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
March	Inches	°	°	°	0-10				Miles.
22	29.876	33.8	26.9	78	7	23.5	39.5	NE. N.	223
23	29.843	36.8	28.6	75	3	30.0	45.4	N. NW. WNW.	135
24	29.821	40.2	30.5	71	4	30.0	50.1	SW. S. SE. E.	274
25	29.654	42.3	33.7	74	6	36.7	49.7	ESE. NE.	497
26	29.587	36.4	28.1	74	10	35.5	39.4	NE. E.	272
27	29.352	39.1	37.7	95	10	33.8	43.5	E.	327
28	29.180	48.6	46.1	92	10	42.6	55.7	E. S.	220

* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.872	29.818	29.633	29.668	29.578	29.419	29.195
Temperature of Air	34.7°	38.1°	42.1°	46.8°	37.5°	38.0°	49.2°
Temperature of Evaporation	31.5°	33.5°	38.4°	41.7°	33.1°	37.1°	49.2°
Direction of Wind	NE.	N.	SSW.	ESE.	NE.	E.	S.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 27 41	8 27 18	10 13 11	11 09	—	0 8 35	0 58 12

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 1,

Among the Chamois: "Treed," M. Marius, as Roland-de-Roncevaux. The Cat, Rabbit, and Guinea-Pig. Show at the Alexandra Palace. Beecher's Brook. Drawn by John Sturges. The Bookworm. "Motley's Only Wear." Shooting Grebe on Lake Geneva. Circular Notes. Practice of the University Crews, by "Exon." Billiards and Athletics. Opening of the Opera Season (Special). A Sporting Trip to India. Sport in Norway (concluded). The Rising Talent at Lincoln and Liverpool. Chess. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Athletic, and Musical News of the Week.

Office, 198, Strand.

ALEXANDRA PALACE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING APRIL 3. TUESDAY.—Shakespeare's HAMLET.—Mr. Creswick, Mr. Henry Marston, and Mr. Lionel Brough, &c. THURSDAY.—Mr. Toole in UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and THE SPELLING BEE. SATURDAY.—AFTERNOON POPULAR CONCERT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. G. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CHRISTIAN WILBERG'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES IN OIL of Italian subjects, including A VIEW IN VENICE, the property of her Majesty the Queen. Exhibition NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

MUSICAL UNION.—BREITNER (pupil of Rubinstein), with Papini, Wiener, Hollander, and Lasserre, on TUESDAY, APRIL 25. For the FOURTH MATINEE, MAY 30, Rubinstein is expected. Tickets have been issued. Notice of any omission to be sent to the Director. The record of 1875 to be had of Ridgway, price 1s. 6d., with anecdotes of Haydn, &c. Members having nominations to send names and addresses to Prof. Ella, of Victoria-square, S.W.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—SECOND CONCERT, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, at Eight o'clock.—Requiem, op. 45 (the words selected from the Holy Scriptures), for solos by Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Wadmore, Chorus, and Orchestra, J. Brauns, Concerto for Violin in E minor, No. 9, Spohr. Violin, Herr Joachim. Symphony, No. 2 in D, Beethoven. Solos for Violin—Violin, Herr Joachim. Overture, "Ray Blas," Mendelssohn. Stalls, sofa or balcony, 1s. 6d.; Balcony, 7s. and 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Mr. Walker, Conductor, Mr. Sidney Saylor and Mr. Meyer Lutz. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, W.

THE LAST BALLAD CONCERT.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. The First Part will consist of old English Ballads and the second part of Irish songs. Artists—Mrs. Osgood and Madam Cave Ashtun, Madame Fatey, Madame Osborne Williams, and the Sisters Badia; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Foli and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Walker. Conductors, Mr. Sidney Saylor and Mr. Meyer Lutz. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, W.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—Mlle. DE KOLMAR, the young Alsatian orphan, only twelve years of age, will have the honour of giving her VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL, DRAMATIC, and LINGUISTIC ENTERTAINMENT on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 5, at Three o'clock, precisely.—stalls, half a guinea; private boxes, 2s.

OLYMPIC.—THE GASCON, a Real Success.—Superb Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery. Mrs. Rousby as Marie Stuart, Mr. Henry Neville as the Gascon, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Box-office open from Eleven to Five, where seats can be booked one month in advance. No Booking Fees. No Free List.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, W. Holland.—One Week longer only.—Enormous Success of the great Drama, SENTENCED TO DEATH. Mr. Geo. Conquest in his original character, supported by Harry Taylor, H. E. Sidney, E. Shepherd, J. Hind, &c., Miss Susan Vaughan, &c. Doors open at seven. ROBERT MACAIRE at 7.30—Jas. Fawn, &c.; followed by the great Drama SENTENCED TO DEATH. Prices from 6d. to 5s. On Easter Monday will be produced the new Drama "From Stem to Stern." See future announcements.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circuit.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL. THE ANNUAL BENEFIT OF Mr. G. W. MOORE will take place ON TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 4, 1876, on which occasion there will be SPECIAL PERFORMANCES GIVEN IN THE AFTERNOON AT THREE, EVENING AT EIGHT.

A new and brilliantly attractive Programme will be presented. The following distinguished Artists will appear at the Day Performances:—Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. Willie Edouin, Miss Ella Chapman (by kind permission of A. Henderson, Esq.), Mr. James Fernandez (of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane), Mr. Ferdinand Jonghman, Mr. Rowley, Mr. W. Holmes, Mr. W. B. Fair, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. Edward Lacey, Mr. Edward Lighton, Miss M. Lindley (by permission of F. C. Burnard, Esq.), Miss Angelina Claude, at Marius, Mr. Harry Cox (by the kind permission of Mrs. Swaiborough), Messrs. Austin and Hess, the Champion Skaters of the World (by permission of S. Haigh, Esq.), Mr. J. F. Brian, Miss Brian, Mr. J. F. Brian, Miss Russell, the Lauri Family, and the Russian Skaters. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; Evening at 7.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' ENTIRELY NEW MUSICAL PROGRAMME, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT. Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30. Doors open for the Evening Performances at 7 o'clock. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington. THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL HORSE SHOW will be held on JUNE 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Entry-books will be opened on May 1. Prize-Lists issued the second week in April. By order, S. SIDNEY, secretary and Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

General Schenck's defence before the Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, U.S., of his connection with the Emma Mine brings under cognisance the corruption which would seem to have largely tainted the Administration of President Grant. There is, probably, a great deal more smoke than fire. Rumour has derived special activity from party antagonism. With regard to the General, lately Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James's, we see no ground in the evidence which has been laid before the public thus far for anticipating his being convicted of anything graver than an official impropriety. It may be that in some other cases much darker offences have been laid to the charge of Government officials than the evidence, when presented and sifted, will fairly establish. Still, there can hardly be a question that in several departments of the Administration there has been, to say the least, a laxity of control. When investigations are being carried on in not less than nine different instances—ranging over the war department, the army, the navy, the Indian, and so on—it becomes difficult to believe that the atmosphere of

Administrative action under the rule of the Republican party has been free from those deleterious and poisonous elements the natural tendency of which is to debase official morality. There have been some cases about which no reasonable doubt can be entertained of the participation by officials high in the confidence of the President in offences which have substituted private gain for patriotic duty. Confessions have been made which implicate men whose character for integrity had stood unsuspected by the public. We will not prejudice those whose conduct is under judicial investigation; nor need we do so. The American people are dismayed by the revelations which have already risen to the surface, as well as by the suspicions which they have naturally provoked. The subject is a more melancholy one than, perhaps, it is generally felt to be—all the more melancholy because it is not possible to doubt that it inflicts upon the bulk of the American people a humiliating stigma which they are not conscious of having deserved. They have placed their confidence where it has been shamefully betrayed; and the only consolation of which the facts will admit is that, however painful the remedial process may be, it remains in their own hands.

The form of pecuniary corruption which appears to have been too prevalent amongst the official class in America has not been altogether unknown in our own country. Times were when even the administration of common justice was perverted by the grossest bribery when places in every department of the Government, from the lowest in importance to the highest, were bought and sold, when patriotism shamelessly succumbed to the temptation of personal profit, and when the machinery of administrative rule was largely lubricated (if we may so say) by the misapplication of the power of the purse. We have gradually emerged from this form of corruption. Laxity of moral sentiment rarely shows itself in the present day, in this sphere. Doubtless, it may be found in other quarters; but, owing to the political influences which have successively operated upon public opinion, we may regard the Government of this country as free from the taint of pecuniary corruption. It has been supposed that republics are less subject to this kind of evil than monarchies, whether constitutional or autocratic. Recent facts go far towards refuting any such theory. The disease is in human nature—and, like most physical diseases, is only to be modified or extirpated by light, purity of air, and restriction to a wholesome diet. In theory these healing elements should be supplied by a republic. In actual experience it is found that that they are counteracted by causes which derive their deteriorating potency from some defect in the prevailing temper of the population.

The United States of America may be said to be under the rule of professional politicians. Not a few men in that country obtain their living by tending, watching, guiding, and turning to party account the ordinary mechanism of Government. They have their own notions of morality, which in the course of a generation or two have come to differ widely from those of the people at large. They invent and rely upon, for the ends which they have in view, combinations and practices which can only be professionally excused. They are aptly designated the "wire-pullers" of the political world. To serve themselves is their principal aim. If their country can acquire any good from their manipulations, well; if not, to provide for themselves is taken to be an imperative obligation. The matter to be lamented is that a very large proportion of the people who constitute the Republic leave political affairs, for the most part, under the exclusive control of these professional politicians. Their consciences are offended by the habits and practices of the craft. They refrain, except upon very important occasions, from sully-ing their fingers with the practical management of public affairs. They naturally shrink from becoming sweeps themselves or from fighting sweeps. They choose to limit their attention to their several industrial occupations. If they go beyond them it is for social, philanthropic, and religious purposes. In regard to these they can employ their activities, and still keep "a conscience void of offence." Hence the government of the country has been left to fall into the hands of those who earn their subsistence by guiding the movements of political parties. A crisis occasionally happens when they feel constrained by a simple regard to the reputation, not to say the well-being, of their country to come forth in their strength and trample under foot the devices of their usual representatives. Otherwise they let things go in the direction towards which they have been impelled, and they enact the part of *Deus ex machina* only when they become convinced that the country is sliding down a steep incline towards irretrievable ruin.

All this fosters corrupt habits in those who take prominent part in the guidance of political affairs—habits which are strongly confirmed by the comparatively modern practice of ousting every placeman in the land from the office which he fills at the termination of each Presidential career, in order that the incoming President may distribute patronage amongst his supporters. There being no permanency of service, while there are thousands of places to give away, the competitors for them do not scruple to use every available art to obtain employment. The corruption necessarily and speedily creeps upwards. The

standard of official morality is lowered. The chair of the President becomes surrounded by administrators who deem it but a trivial offence to help themselves to a larger share of the good things of this life than would strictly and legally fall to their lot. In connection with such a system, the wonder is not that there should be occasional divergences from patriotic duty, but that deviations therefrom are not more numerous and heinous than they are. The American people are warned by recent disclosures that they must take the matter into their own hands. They cannot efficiently do their duty to the state by proxy. They are invested with political power and privileges, not for their own benefit chiefly, but for the advantage of the commonwealth. Whenever they shall think well to use them for ends to further which they were confided by the Constitution of the Republic, they may purge all public offices from the uncleanness which too often stains them, and may prove to the world the entire adaptation of their form of government to the wants of the community of which they are so considerable a part.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Windsor Castle on Wednesday week included the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Roden, Lord Colville of Culross, Lady Suffield, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, the Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph.

On the following day her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Lady Suffield, the Duke of Northumberland, General Lord Strathairn, General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, and Major-General H. F. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby.

The Queen held a Council yesterday week, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Bradford, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Sir John Karslake was introduced and sworn a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Charles Peel was Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Right Hon. B. Disraeli had audiences of her Majesty. The Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Edmund Hay Currie, chairman of the house committee of the London Hospital.

The Princess of Wales and her children took leave of her Majesty on Saturday last, and left the castle for London. Prince and Princess Christian, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, dined with the Queen. Lady Churchill arrived at the castle.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Frederic Farrar, D.D., Master of Marlborough College, officiated. Princess Christian passed the afternoon with the Queen, and lunched with her Majesty the next day.

The Queen, travelling strictly incognito under the title of Countess of Rosenau, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle on Monday en route for the Continent. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Lady Churchill, Major-General H. F. Ponsonby, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and Sir William Jenner. Her Majesty travelled by a special train from Windsor, over the Great Western line, to Ealing, and thence on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway via Clapham Junction to Portsmouth Dockyard, where her Majesty was received by Admiral Sir George Elliot and General Sir Hastings Doyle, with their staffs, and conducted by them on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which lay alongside the jetty. The Queen passed the night in the yacht, which left the harbour at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning for Cherbourg, conveyed by the Trinity yacht Irene, with Admiral Sir Richard Collinson (deputy-master) and Captains Webb and Ware on board. The Queen arrived at Cherbourg at three o'clock in the afternoon, and landed at the military port, leaving at a quarter to six by special train for Paris en route for Germany. The Royal train passed Chalons-sur-Marne at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Strasburg shortly after two o'clock; her Majesty and Princess Beatrice resumed the journey at twenty minutes past two, and arrived at Baden-Baden at four o'clock after a prosperous journey. The Queen is sojourning at the Villa, Hohenlohe. The Earl of Derby is the Minister in attendance upon her Majesty. The Emperor of Germany will visit the Queen next week at Baden-Baden. The Empress of Germany will visit her Majesty at Coburg.

The Queen has presented Mr. Disraeli with her portrait painted in oil by a German artist.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, returned to Marlborough House on Saturday last from visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle. The Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and was present at the Saturday Popular Concert. Her Royal Highness visited the studios of Mr. Leighton and Mr. Prinsep on Monday, and on Tuesday the studio of Mr. Harper. In the evening the Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Teck, went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Wednesday the Princess visited the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-road. Mr. Desanges has submitted his portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales for the inspection of her Royal Highness; and Mr. Samuel Lawrence has also submitted to the Princess his portrait of the Prince of Wales. The Princess, with her children, takes daily drives.

The Duke of Edinburgh left St. Petersburg on Sunday on his return to England. His Royal Highness arrived at Berlin on Tuesday, and, after breakfasting at the Palace of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, continued his journey to Darmstadt. The Crown Prince and Princess, who received his Royal Highness on his arrival, accompanied him on his way back to the railway station. All the members of the British Embassy were present both at the arrival and the departure of the Duke.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Earl and Countess of Bradford, yesterday week, at their residence in Belgrave-square. Count and Countess Gleichen were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Earl and Countess of Dunraven, yesterday week, at their residence in Grosvenor-square, and on Wednesday the Duke and Duchess were present at a dinner and an evening party given by his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marquise d'Harcourt at the Embassy, Albert-gate.

The Empress of Austria hunted with the Bicester hounds last week. The Empress will be present to-day (Saturday) at the steeplechases at Easton Neston Park, near Towcester, towards which her Majesty has given a hundred guineas. The Empress will leave Easton Neston Park on Sunday on her return to Vienna. The ex-King and Queen of Naples will remain at Park View, Towcester, till the end of the hunting season.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha has left the Turkish Embassy for Paris.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador returned to the Austrian Embassy, in Belgrave-square, on Monday, from Vienna.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Abercorn have left the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, for Baron's Court. Lady Georgina Hamilton and Lady Caroline Lennox have arrived in town from Dublin.

The Duke of Norfolk, the Duchess of Norfolk, and Ladies Howard have arrived at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, from Arundel Castle.

The Countess of Derby is with the Earl of Derby, at Baden-Baden.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday.

The marriage between Lady Muriel Campbell, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, and Mr. Courteney Boyle is arranged to take place at Stackpole, on Thursday, April 20.

The marriage of Miss Isabel Adderley, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., with Mr. Crewe, eldest son of Sir John Harper Crewe, is arranged to take place at Ham Hall, on Thursday, April 20.

A marriage is arranged between Viscount Bernard, only son of the Earl of Bandon, and the Hon. Georgiana Evans-Freke, only child of Lord Carbery.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

On Saturday, at eight in the morning, the Serapis arrived at Suez with his Royal Highness and party. The Prince was met on landing by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Cherif Pasha, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and two other Pashas. He proceeded by railway to Cairo, where his Royal Highness was received by the Khedive, the Crown Prince (Mohamed Tewfik), and Prince Hussein Kamil Pasha. The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia was likewise present. A guard of honour was drawn up in line, and a military band played "God save the Queen" as the Royal train entered the station. The Khedive conducted the Prince to the Ghezireh Palace, which had been assigned to his Royal Highness and the members of his suite as a residence while in Egypt. On Sunday evening the Prince of Wales and his suite dined with the Grand Duke Alexis at the Palace of Kahr el Noussa. The Prince afterwards was present at a representation of the opera "L'Africaine" and a ballet. On Monday he received and returned various visits. In the evening the Prince and his suite, the Grand Duke Alexis and his suite, the officers of the fleet, and the Consuls were present at a grand banquet given by the Khedive.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Backhouse, Francis Drake, to be Curate of Aston-juxta-Birmingham.
Banks, J. Waters, to be Rector of Nuthall, Derbyshire.
Brownjohn, Joshua; Chaplain of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum at Ipswich.
Bruce, T. R.; Perpetual Curate of Bramhope Chapel, Otley, near Leeds.
Burkitt, James; Association Secretary for the South and West of England to the Missions to Seamen Society.
Cloughton, Thomas Leigh; Vicar of St. Mary's, Kingswinford.
Comber, C. T.; Vicar of Wellcombe.
Crane, Samuel; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Whitwick, Leicestershire.
Downing, H.; Rector of Old Swinford.
Drake, William Hinton; Vicar of Twigworth.
Dundas, R. J.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Hertfordshire.
Edwards, Henry Thomas; Dean of Bagnor.
Evans, W. Howell; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire.
Foulkes, E. S.; Vicar of Wigginton.
Hervey, F. A. J.; Rector of Upton-Pynde, Devon.
Hick, J. St. Clare; Curate of Amble.
Hillyard, E. A.; Vicar of Christ Church, Bridge Hill, Belper.
Hope, C. S.; Vicar of Trinity Church, Southport, Lancashire.
Humphrey, A. G. P.; Rector of Thorpe Mandeville, Northamptonshire.
Hutchings, Robert Sparke; Prebendary in Salisbury Cathedral.
Jane, J.; Vicar of Lanhaydrock, Cornwall.
Johnson, George J.; Curate of Albury with St. Mark's, Surrey.
Jones, Charles; Vicar of St. Fagan's, Aberdare.
Lee, Charles; Vicar of Badwell Ash, Bury St. Edmunds.
Liddell, E.; Vicar of Jarrow, Durham.
Nash, Henry Alden; Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's, Birmingham.
Olivier, Alfred; Vicar of Ashbourne-cum-Mapleton.
Priestley, H. S.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Anglesey.
Salmon, Frank; Vicar of Tarrant Monkton, Dorset.
Slocock, F. H.; Vicar of Wootton Wawen, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire.
Tamplyn, G. F.; Vicar of Newport, Essex.
Valpy, John Clay Worthington; Rector of Burmarsh, Kent.
Walters, Edmund; Rector of March-Baldon, Oxon.
Warburton, Dr.; Incumbent of St. John's, East Dulwich.
Watson, F.; Rector of Little Wigborough, near Colchester.
Wilson, P. S.; Vicar of Horbling, near Falkingham.
Wright, A. C.; Chaplain and Acting Naval Instructor of H.M.S. Pallas.
Wood, C. H.; Chaplain to Sir A. B. C. Dixie, Bart., High Sheriff of Leicestershire.—*Guardian*.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Manchester consecrated a church at Haughton Green, near Denton. In the course of his sermon his Lordship spoke of the extent and nature of the work in which he had been engaged since he was appointed to the diocese. In six years he had consecrated, he said, fifty new churches.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have made the following grants to the parishes named:—St. Augustine, Pendlebury, £33 6s. 8d. and £50 per annum; Hatfield, Durham, £200 per annum; St. James, Croydon-common, Surrey, £60 per annum towards the salary of an assistant curate; St. Luke, Hammersmith, £120 per annum, towards the salary of an assistant curate; and Pickering-with-Newton, Yorkshire, £1000 towards the cost of improving the parsonage house.

The company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament finished their thirty-seventh session yesterday week. The company considered the suggestions of the American committee on the Book of Deuteronomy, and continued the revision of Jeremiah as far as c. xlv., v. 21.—The New Testament company of revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their fifty-eighth session, and proceeded with the revision of the Epistle to the Galatians.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Walter Scott, Exhibitioner of Balliol, and formerly of Christ's Hospital, has been elected to the Ireland Scholarship. Proxime accessit, Mr. Alfred Milner, scholar of Balliol.

At Jesus Mr. De Winton, of Balliol, has been elected to a fellowship on the foundation of Sir Leoline Jenkins.

At Keble scholarships have been awarded as follow:—Classical Scholarships—Mr. Robert Jameson Mackenzie, from the Lorretto School, Musselburgh, and Mr. Bernard R. Wilson

from Radley College. Mathematical Scholarship—Mr. J. L. Bowley, from Loughborough School. First Class Scholarships—Mr. Joseph Bertram Kite, from Marlborough College; and Mr. F. Martelli, from St. Andrew's College, Bradford.

The Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships have been adjudged to A. J. Miller, B.A., Exeter College; J. Rangeley, B.A., Keble College; and G. H. B. Wright, B.A., Queen's College.

The mathematical scholarships open to the University have been awarded as follow:—Senior and "Johnson" Scholar—L. Fletcher, scholar of Balliol; Proxime accessit—J. M. Dyer, B.A., Worcester; Junior Scholar—T. R. Terry, scholar of Hertford; Proxime accessit—J. R. Maguire, postmaster of Merton; J. C. Bowman, scholar of Corpus. Honourably mentioned—H. Backwell, scholar of Queen's.—Mr. F. A. Clarke, scholar of Exeter, has been elected to a clerical fellowship at Corpus. Mr. Clarke obtained a first class in Moderations (Classical) in Michaelmas Term, 1873, and a first class in the Final Classical School in Michaelmas Term, 1875.

The junior Hebrew prize at Durham University has been awarded to Mr. G. Padfield, Hatfield Hall.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, has appointed as Lecturer on Political Economy Mr. John Dockrell.

Mr. George Turner, B.A., of St. Catherine's, Cambridge, second-class classic of the present year, has been appointed senior classical master at the Loughborough Grammar School.

The Rev. C. Black, B.A., assistant master at King Edward's School, Birmingham, has been appointed by the Grocers' Company to the head mastership of the Free School, at Colwall, near Malvern.

The proposals of the Charity Commissioners with respect to the future management of the Crewkerne Free Grammar School have been agreed to, and will shortly come into operation.

THE LATE MR. ALFRED HOLMES.

We referred some weeks ago to the artistic career of the late Mr. Alfred Holmes, when recording his recent death; and in now drawing attention to the portrait of him which appears on another page we may take occasion to say that he was born in London, in 1837. In his youth he was a distinguished violinist; he and his brother, Mr. Henry Holmes, having been favourite pupils of Spohr. Both their concertante and their solo playing (especially in the works of their master) earned them a great reputation here and on the Continent. Alfred, however, soon relinquished this career for that of composition, in which he met with wide recognition abroad by the production of many works in the most ambitious forms of the art. One of his most important compositions was the "Dramatic Symphony" (more properly, cantata), "Jeanne d'Arc," which was performed at the Crystal Palace early last year; other works having been previously given there, and a manuscript overture of his, entitled "Les Muses" (his last composition), being announced for performance at the concert of to-day (Saturday). A manuscript opera, "Inez de Castro," is said to have been accepted by Mr. Mapleson for production at the new National Opera House; and the cantata already mentioned is to be performed at Orleans during the forthcoming fêtes there in May. Mr. Holmes was looking forward with great interest to these events, when death prematurely removed him. Paris had long been his adopted residence, and it was there that he died on March 4.

EASTON NESTON.

This place, where the Empress of Austria has chosen her temporary residence for the foxhunting season, enjoying that fine English sport in company with the ex-Queen and ex-King of Naples, is a hamlet adjoining Towcester, in Northamptonshire, three or four miles from the Blisworth station of the London and North-Western Railway. The mansion and park here situate formerly belonged to the Earl of Pomfret, a title of peerage now extinct. The house, a fine stone building, was erected by Lord Lempster, in the early part of the last century, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, but partly by Hawkesmoor. Its grounds, as shown in our view, from Mr. Vernon Heath's photograph, adjoin the churchyard. The church has some fine monuments of the Fermor family, and beautiful stained-glass windows. The small old-fashioned town of Towcester, sixty miles from London, may boast of a respectable antiquity, having been one of the chief Roman stations on the great military road which the Saxons afterwards called Watling-street. But its present condition is not that of Imperial power and opulence, nor does it often behold the pomps and pageants of this world. The accomplished and high-spirited foreign lady who is just now staying in the neighbourhood for her private recreation does not exhibit anything of that kind to the good people of Towcester. It may nevertheless be supposed that they feel a slight degree of complacency at having a real Empress so near them, and they will be glad to observe that her health is improved by hard riding over the breezy fields of the midland shires.

The Lord and Lady Mayoress yesterday week entertained the children of the Freeman's Orphan's Schools, together with those attending the Cornhill and Lime-street Schools, at the Mansion House. In all, there were upwards of 400 children present. Following the tea, cake, bread and butter, &c., with which they were liberally supplied, came various amusements.

The annual meeting in behalf of Princess Mary's Village Homes for Little Girls (which has for its object the board, education, and reclamation of female children whose parent or parents have been convicted of crime) was held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. The village now consists of fourteen households, besides the school.

There were 2601 births and 1615 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 157 above, and the deaths 57 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 63 from measles, 37 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 94 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea. These 223 deaths were 11 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of whooping-cough exceeded the corrected average by 23. The deaths from measles were 6 less than those in the previous week, but exceeded the corrected average by 80. The deaths referred to fever showed a considerable decline from the numbers in recent weeks, and were 26 below the corrected weekly average; 1 was certified as typhus, 8 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been 336 and 351, further rose last week to 371: this number, which included 233 fatal cases of bronchitis and 90 of pneumonia, was, however, 41 below the corrected weekly average. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles.

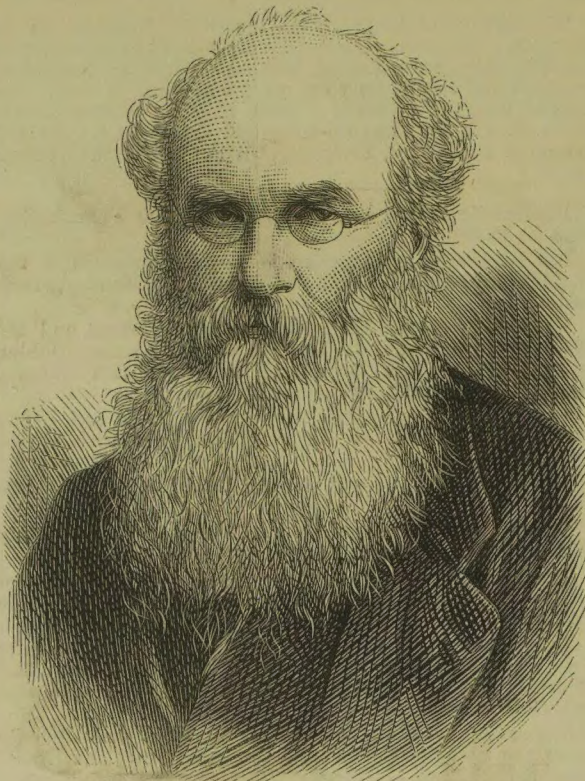
THE LATE COLONEL A. STRANGE.

Colonel Alexander Strange, F.R.S., who died on the 9th ult., did much very good service in the work of the trigonometrical survey in India, before his retirement in 1861; and latterly in superintending here, for the Indian Government, the construction of a series of large astronomical and geodetical instruments. These consisted, first, of a great theodolite, having a horizontal circle of 36 in. in diameter, read by five micrometer microscopes, by means of which azimuthal angles can be read directly to the one tenth of a second of arc; a vertical circle 24 in. diameter, read ordinarily by two micrometer micro-



THE LATE ALFRED HOLMES.

scopes, but when required for astronomical observations so arranged that four micrometers can be employed; two zenith sectors for the accurate determination of latitude, having telescopes of 4 ft. focal length and a graduated arc of 18 in. radius, read by four micrometer microscopes, arranged in such a manner that the observer can read the whole of them without changing his position; also, two 5 ft. transit instruments for the determination of longitude. These, together with smaller transit instruments, such as astronomical clocks, were designed by Colonel Strange and manufactured under his direction. For the purpose of testing the instruments to be used in India, he had a special observatory built, adjacent to the India Store Department in Belvedere-road, Lambeth, which was erected and fitted up according to plans furnished by



THE LATE COLONEL A. STRANGE, F.R.S.

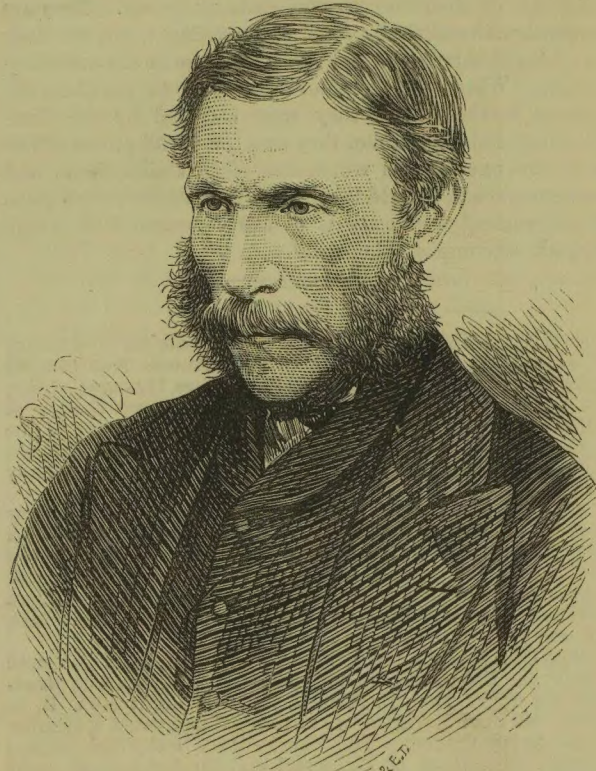
him, with entirely satisfactory results. The instruments which he sent to India have proved excellently well adapted to the work they were required to perform. Colonel Strange has, at the same time, been a contributor of most useful labours to the transactions of the Royal Society, the British Association, the Astronomical Society, the Meteorological Society, the United Service Institution, the Society of Arts, and other scientific institutions. To him also belongs the credit of having initiated, in 1868, the appointment by her Majesty of the "Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science." He had the satisfaction of knowing that the proposals contained in his scheme were adopted in the main by the Commission, and were recommended for the consideration of the Government.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

THE LATE COLONEL CHESNEY.

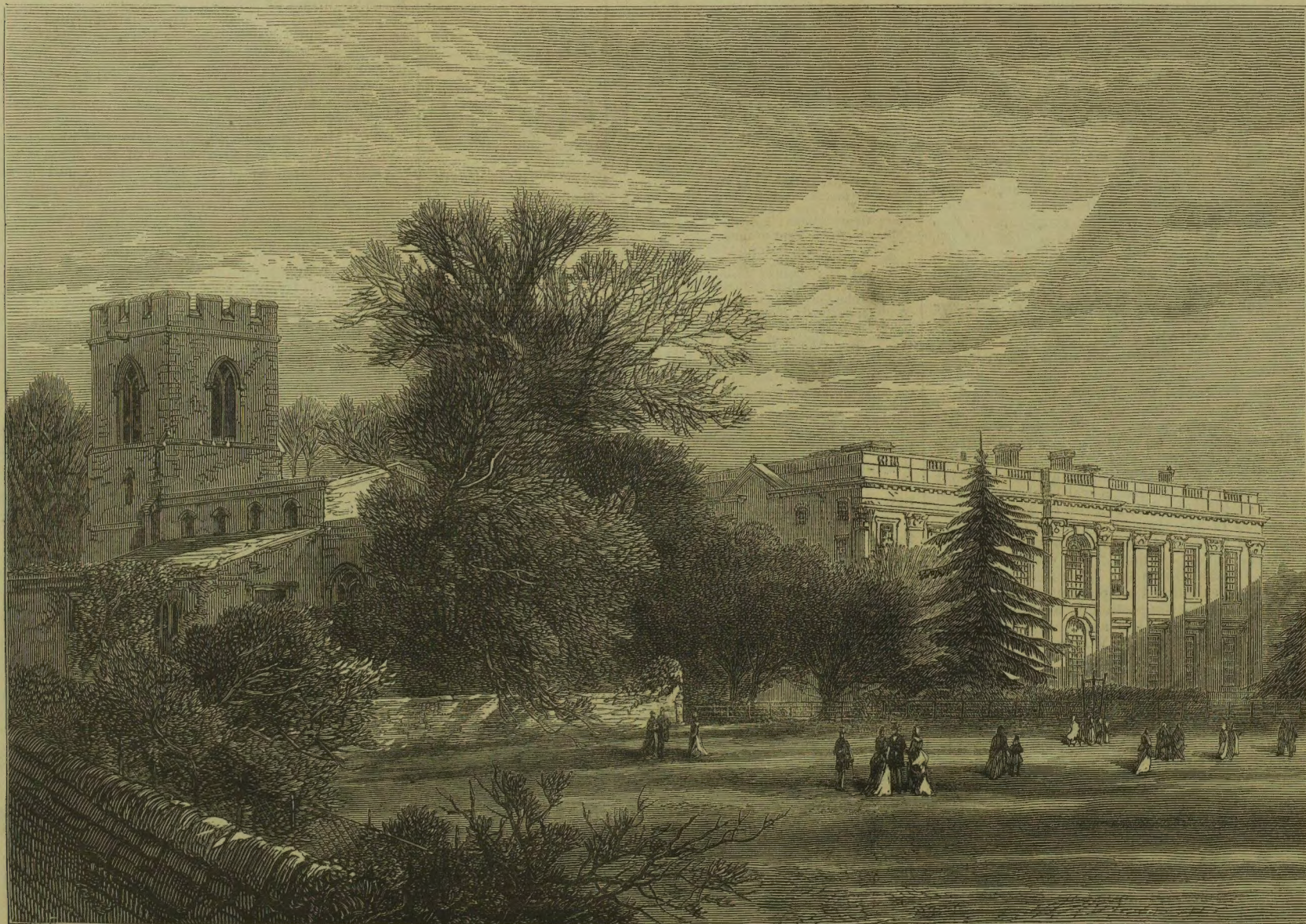
The death of Colonel Charles Cornwallis Chesney, an accomplished officer of the scientific branch of the Army, was mentioned last week. He was brother to Colonel George Chesney, President of the Indian Government College of Civil Engineers at Cooper's Hall, and author of that popular sketch, "The Battle of Dorking." The name of Chesney has been a distinguished one on the roll of English military engineers. It was Major-General Francis Rawdon Chesney who surveyed the battle-fields of Napoleon's campaigns, at the instigation of the

Duke of Wellington, in 1827, and who afterwards explored the route across the desert from Cairo to Suez. He crossed the Syrian desert in 1831, and descended the Euphrates on a raft supported by inflated skins. In 1836 he was in command of an expedition sent out to survey a route from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates; and, having accomplished his task in spite of many difficulties, he in the same year took a mail across the Arabian desert from the Persian Gulf to Beyrout. The officer lately deceased, Colonel Charles Chesney, bore worthily the name thus inseparably connected with the triumphs of English exploration and engineering. But it was at the Royal Military Staff College at Sandhurst that he

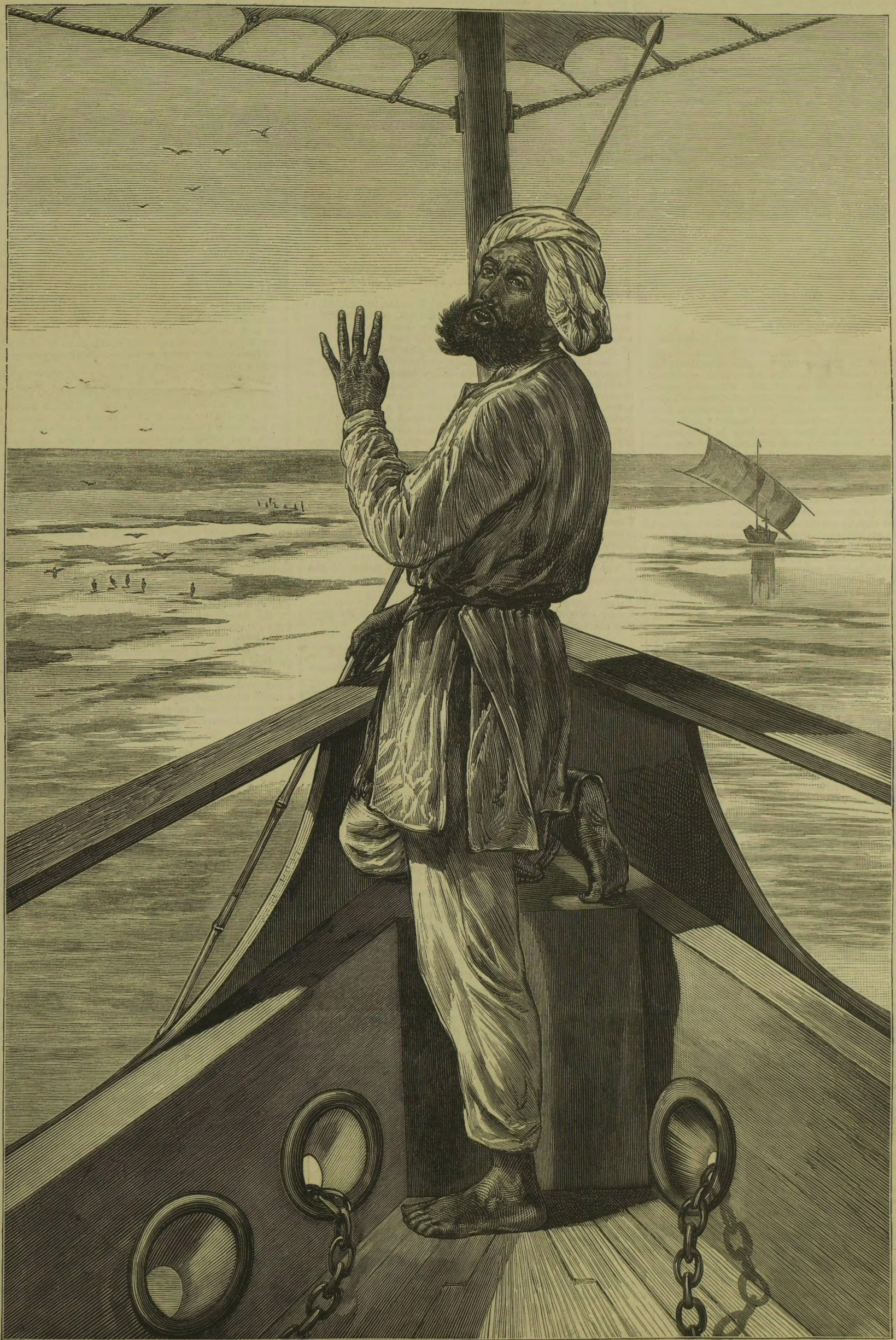


THE LATE COLONEL CHARLES CHESNEY, R.E.

chiefly worked, not only as professor of the military art and history, but also in the schools and institutions connected with that neighbourhood. There are few of our rising officers who will not remember his lectures on military history. In 1863 (when Captain Chesney) he published his "Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland;" and in 1868 his "Waterloo Lectures," which made his name almost as familiar in Germany as in England. In 1870 he published, conjointly with Mr. Reeve, his "Military Resources of Prussia and France;" and his "Military Biographies," chiefly taken from the *Edinburgh Review*, were published as a whole in 1870. His last article appeared in this month's *Macmillan*. We believe there is one uncompleted for the *Edinburgh*. Colonel Chesney's name is connected with all the late Army reforms, and it is not too



EASTON NESTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, THE HUNTING-SEAT OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY VERNON HEATH.



TAKING SOUNDINGS ON BOARD A STEAMER ON THE INDUS.

much to say that his early death is a public loss, and one that will be long and deeply deplored. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant in 1845, became First Lieutenant in 1846, and obtained his company in 1851. He obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1868 and brevet Colonel in 1873. At the time of his death Colonel Chesney held the appointment of Commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District. The funeral, which took place on Thursday week, in the Yorktown Cemetery, at Sandhurst, was attended by most of the officers in command of the Royal Military Colleges, and others of that service to which he belonged.

SOUNDINGS ON THE INDUS.

The navigation of this great river, which, below the confluence of the Punjab "five rivers" with its main stream, has yet a further course of five hundred miles to the sea, should afford considerable aid to inland commerce. The Indus is navigable, indeed, as far up as Attock, nearly a thousand miles from the ocean, though still eight or nine hundred miles from the source of this wonderful stream in the Himalayas of Thibet. But its channel is in most parts greatly obstructed by shifting sands, and it undergoes frequent alterations of the bed and rapid variations of the currents, which make it needful to observe the greatest care with the steam-boats of very light draught now employed on its broad waters. A passenger by one of these vessels will often hear the cry "Charr Fo-oo-t!" "Four Feet!" This is the monotonous exclamation of the man with the sounding rod, in the bow of a river steamer which has gone aground, and has stuck fast. It is an accident that happens, perhaps, two or three times a day in the dry season, when little water is in the channel, and it occasionally causes a delay of several hours.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 30.

The Legislature has continued this week to devote several sittings to verifying the elections of its members; and some of the debates which have taken place on the subject, especially in the Chamber of Deputies, have not been without interest. The return of the Count de Mun, a Captain of cuirassiers and a fiery Ultramontanist, in the department of Morbihan, gave rise to a warm discussion, in which M. Gambetta took part. The Captain, who of late has spent much time in haranguing the illiterate Breton peasantry, and recommending them to undertake pilgrimages to the shrines of the local saints, was warmly supported by the clergy during the electoral struggle, the Bishop of Vannes and several parish priests threatening their congregations with anathemas innumerable if they did not give him their votes. In reply to the observations made on this subject in the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Mun ingeniously remarked that he considered the clergy had a perfect right to intervene on his behalf if they chose to do so; but the Chamber was evidently not of this opinion, for it voted an inquiry into the Captain's return by a large majority. Another spirited debate took place in reference to the election of M. Robert Mitchell, a Bonapartist journalist, in the department of the Gironde. It would appear that there were certain questionable practices on the part of some of his over-zealous supporters; but M. Mitchell pleaded his own cause so skilfully that the Chamber had not the heart to invalidate him. It had been said that he was not a Frenchman; but M. Mitchell proved that, if an Englishman by descent, he was legally a French subject. He caused no little amusement by describing the treacherous manner in which his opponent had denounced him to the electors as an "ex-wrestler and acrobat"—an assertion which found more credit than one might have supposed, for M. Mitchell is personally a man of colossal proportions, and gifted, moreover, with a certain "professional" *tourneur*. As MM. Thiers, Louis Blanc, and Naquet are the dwarfs, so is he, physically speaking, the giant of the new Legislature. His election was eventually validated by 288 votes against 168. On Tuesday afternoon the Chamber had to deal with the return of M. Gavini, one of the newly-elected deputies for Corsica. M. Gavini (like all the Corsican representatives) is an Imperialist, and during the electoral struggle he appears to have launched forth a series of proclamations denouncing the vote of dethronement passed by the defunct National Assembly in the most unparliamentary language. For this and other unconstitutional proceedings the Chamber quashed his return by a large majority.

The majority of the Committee nominated by the Chamber of Deputies with the view of examining the various proposals for an amnesty is decidedly opposed to any such measure—though, at the same time, it is not averse to a series of individual pardons, the initiative of which is to be left to the Minister of Justice. When the report of the Committee is ready the moderate Republican party intends to submit the following resolution to their colleagues:—"The Chamber, confiding in the clemency of the Government, passes to the order of the day."

M. Dufaure has brought forward a bill for the repeal of several of the clauses of the University education law passed by the late Assembly. The Government proposes to deprive the clerical Universities of the authorisation to grant degrees with which the defunct Legislature had invested them.

In Tuesday's sitting the grant of 1,750,000*fr.* for the relief of the sufferers by the floods was unanimously agreed to.

On Monday the Academy of Science elected Mr. William Spottiswoode a corresponding member of the geometrical section.

The dismissal of obnoxious préfets, sous-préfets, and mayors continues; but the Republican papers are scarcely satisfied with the new nominations. M. Pascal, préfet of the Gironde, having written a very impudent letter to M. Recard, in which he openly attacked the Constitution and acknowledged his Bonapartist preferences, has been removed from his post.

Elections will take place on April 16 in Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, St. Amand, and Lille, with the view of replacing deputies who have decided to sit for other places.

M. Daudet, the well-known French novelist, having resigned the editorship of the *Journal Officiel*, that post has been confided to M. Aron, for many years past a talented contributor of the *Journal des Débats*.

SPAIN.

Señor Canovas del Castillo, in Tuesday's sitting of the Cortes, read the draught of a constitution similar to that drawn up last year by a number of senators and deputies. At the same sitting the Minister of Finance was requested to lay before the House a statement of the debts and resources of Spain, and of the operations with regard to the floating debt and the liquidation of the State accounts.

PORTUGAL.

The House of Peers has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 45 ayes against 24 noes. The members of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of a

minority of the Reform and Historical parties, did not attend Monday's sitting. They are making preparation for holding public meetings in the provinces.

ITALY.

Signor Depretis has formed his Cabinet as follows:—President of the Ministry and Minister of Finance, Signor Depretis; Foreign Affairs, Signor Melogari; Interior, Signor Nicotera; Justice, Signor Mancini; Public Works, Signor Zanardelli; War, General Mezzacapo; Public Instruction, Signor Cappino; Marine, Commendatore Brin; Agriculture, Signor Majorana.

The programme of the new Cabinet has been announced to the Chamber of Deputies. The electoral laws are to be reformed, with the view of obtaining a more sincere expression of the national will; a Parliamentary Disqualification Bill is to be introduced; the responsibility of public functionaries is to be defined, so as to leave the magistrates independent; a codification of the laws is to be attempted; no idea of conciliation with the Church will be entertained, but no hostility will be shown; and effort will be made to introduce compulsory popular education; and a merchant shipping code of regulations will be presented.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies presented his resignation on Wednesday, in consequence of the change of Ministry; but the House unanimously refused to accept it, and he therefore remains at his post.

A new American church, St. Paul's within the Walls, was consecrated in Rome, on Saturday, by the Bishop of Long Island, who came to Europe expressly to perform the ceremony. The edifice has accommodation for about 700 persons, was designed by Mr. Street, and cost £28,000.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, with all the foreign Ambassadors to the German Court, dined on Monday evening with the Russian Ambassador.

Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, submitted to the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, on Monday, the final accounts of the year 1875. The details elicited loud cheers. There remains on account of the past year a surplus of 17,000,000 marks for Prussia, and the financial surplus of the Empire for 1875 amounts to 16,000,000 marks. On Wednesday the Chamber of Deputies discussed the report of the Select Committee which has been inquiring into the system of railway concessions, and, after a debate which lasted six hours, resolutions proposed by Dr. Lasker for a reform of the system of railway concession and joint-stock companies were adopted by a large majority. Dr. Achenbach, Minister of Commerce, took part in the discussion, and, on the whole, approved of the resolutions. He promised to reintroduce the Concessions Bill, which was previously before the House, but not discussed. In conclusion, the Minister, amid warm cheers, declared himself opposed to a complete reversal of the existing state of things.

A motion has been introduced into the Lower House of the Wurtemberg Diet by a majority of the German party and by adherents of the Government that, in the event of the Imperial Railway Bill being enacted, steps should be taken to prevent the Wurtemberg lines from being transferred to the Empire.

The German Minister at Shanghai has given notice of the intention of his Government to withdraw from its treaty with China.

Intelligence from Kasan announces that the German exploring expedition to Western Siberia arrived there on Tuesday, after encountering many difficulties.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Ministers have left Pesth for Vienna, where the conferences on the renewal of the compromise between Austria and Hungary are to be held.

The Hungarian Diet was prorogued, on Wednesday, until the 20th inst.

DENMARK.

On Wednesday the Folkething, by 56 votes against 39, adopted the amendments to the Army Bill proposed by the Left, whereupon the measure thus amended was rejected, there being 47 ayes and 47 noes. In consequence of this vote the Ministry has decided to dissolve the Folkething. The Rigsdag has been closed by Royal decree.

AMERICA.

A telegram from Washington, dated Wednesday, states that President Grant had been ill for two days, receiving no visitors.

A decision was arrived at on Monday in the Supreme Court declaring the Enforcement Act passed during the Presidency of General Grant, for the purpose of carrying out the Republican policy in the Southern States, to be unconstitutional.

The Senate, in Wednesday's sitting, passed the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, restoring the various diplomatic missions and consular appointments which had been struck out, and also the original salaries which had been retrenched by the House of Representatives.

The Senate, on Monday and Tuesday, discussed the nomination of Mr. Dana as Minister in London, but no action was taken in the matter. The rejection of the nomination was, however, considered certain.

General Schenck, in his explanation before the Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives, stated that he did not take leave of the Queen before starting for America, because he considered himself on leave of absence only, and that he had left London for the sole purpose of appearing before the Committee. He declared that he had no inducement to subscribe for Emma Mine stock, except from what had appeared concerning the value of the mine.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Elbert Farnum, formerly member of Congress for New York State, as Consul-General in Egypt.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, by 141 votes against 61, passed a bill reducing the pay of officers of the army, by which a saving of 500,000 dollars will be effected. The debate was of an acrimonious character, and a motion to alter the title of the bill to that of "A Bill to Punish the Gallant Army for Preserving the Union" was rejected by 151 votes against 62. The House also rejected a proposal to issue silver coin to an amount not exceeding 1,000,000 dollars monthly until the fractional currency shall have been redeemed.

Articles of impeachment against Mr. Belknap were to be submitted, on Thursday, by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

A telegram from Fort Laramie says that a fight occurred sixty miles north of Custer city between miners and Indians, who were trying to steal horses and cattle. The Indians were driven off, thirteen being killed. One white was killed.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Government has withdrawn the land, property, and income tax proposals, and will probably issue Treasury bills to meet the deficit.

The Swiss Federal Council have nominated a commission to investigate and make a complete report upon the position of the St. Gothard Railway.

The agent-general informs us of the arrival in New Zealand of the Salisbury and Brodick Castle, which carried emigrants for the Government of that colony.

The truce granted to the Abyssinians has been broken, and fighting has taken place, in which they have suffered severely. The King has again sued for peace.

The policy of Lord Carnarvon was, up to the date of latest advices from South Africa, regarded as triumphant in Cape Colony, and was making progress, amidst great excitement, in the adjoining republics.

Sir Albert Sassoon has obtained the consent of the Prince of Wales to erect an equestrian statue of his Royal Highness in Bombay, in commemoration of the Prince's visit to that place. The cost will be about £5000.

A court of inquiry has been held at Whydah, at which it was resolved that the King of Dahomey should be heavily fined for the outrages lately committed by his subjects against Englishmen. Three months have been allowed the King to pay the fine, and a blockade is threatened if it is not paid within that time.

The ship Northern Monarch, 1200 tons, Captain Garden, chartered by Messrs. J. Patton, jun., and Co., to the Agent-General for South Australia, sailed from Plymouth last Saturday for Port Adelaide, with 404 emigrants, comprising married and single agricultural and other labourers, mechanics, and single female domestic servants, the latter under the special charge of the matron, Mrs. Rogers.

The work of acclimatisation is advancing very successfully in New Zealand. "Skylarks," says an Otago newspaper, "are frequently heard singing at Maheno and near Totara, while partridges are becoming very numerous near the Kakanui, on the Island Block and elsewhere. North of Oamaru both these kinds of birds appear to be thriving. On Mr. Honour's property a partridge's nest containing twenty eggs was discovered a few days ago, and it is needless to say was not disturbed; and on the same property two broods of skylarks, four and five respectively, have been hatched out and have taken wing. Several broods of starlings have again this season been reared at our office, and at this writing young birds are chirping vigorously under the eaves."

The committee of the Sir Moses Montefiore Testimonial Fund have presented their report. They state that the total amount of subscriptions received is £10,682, a portion of this being payable by annual instalments in forthcoming years. Having taken into consideration the expressed views of Sir Moses, and attentively considered various suggestions, the committee have unanimously resolved to expend this sum in the purchase of ground in the Holy Land, in the building of houses there, in establishing a loan fund, and in aiding the able-bodied inhabitants in agricultural and trading pursuits, or in such of these objects as the committee may deem expedient. At a meeting held at the Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks, presided over by Mr. Joseph M. Montefiore, these recommendations were adopted by a general committee.

From the further particulars which have reached us respecting the loss of the British ship Strathmore on an island of the Crozet group on July 1, 1875, it appears that the vessel struck at half-past four o'clock in the morning, and became a wreck in a few minutes. About forty persons were drowned. The rest, forty-four in number, lived for more than six months on the island, which was about one mile and a half long. They subsisted on sea-fowl and their eggs, and a kind of weed like the top of a carrot. For fuel they used the feathers of the birds, and kept a lamp constantly burning with oil also obtained from the birds. There was one good spring upon the island, which supplied them with water. The ship having struck in the middle of the night, most of the survivors were scantily clad, and they suffered exceedingly from this cause. Five persons died on the island, three of them being frost-bitten. The survivors have arrived at Rangoon.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The War Office has approved of the Easter Monday review taking place at Tring, and the necessary arrangement as to the military organisation of the force will be carried out by the Staff of the Home District.

In reply to the request of the metropolitan commanding officers, the Secretary of State for War has declined to allow field days to count as a drill for the purpose of efficiency unless actual brigade drill is done either before the commencement or at the conclusion of the review.

At the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood, last week, the first double company (Captains Vickers and Underwood) of the 36th Middlesex held their annual ball.

Last week the St. George's held their bi-monthly competitions for their various company "orders," entitling the holders to compete for the regimental badge, which carries with it an entrance for the next Queen's prize at Wimbledon. The following were successful:—B company, Private Graves; C company, Private Troake; D company, Private Dunmore; E company, Private Ingram; F company, Private Downard.

The Cambridge University Volunteers were inspected on Tuesday week by Colonel Nason, who subsequently addressed them in complimentary terms.

The 3rd Cinque Ports held their first competition for a handicap cup on Thursday week at Tenterden. The highest scores were made by Sergeant Varty and Sergeant Akhurst.

The sixth meeting of the Winter Club of the 15th Lancashire took place at Altcar last Saturday. The highest scores were made by Messrs. Waddington and Harding.

The 2nd City of London had their prizes presented on Monday night, at the City Terminus Hotel, by Mrs. Bosanquet, the daughter of the Lord Mayor, who presided. Colonel Vickers, the commanding officer, in opening the proceedings, made a statement as to the strength and efficiency of the regiment. He was glad to say that there was manifest improvement and great advance in their efficiency, discipline, and the soldierly spirit exhibited.

The 1st Lancashire have announced a goodly prize-list for the ensuing season. The annual inspection of this regiment will take place on May 27.

The *Scotsman* states that a Civil-List pension of £100 per annum has been allotted to Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, author of "Rab and his Friends," &c., in recognition of his literary eminence.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week in March) was 86,194, of whom 36,731 were in workhouses and 49,463 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 11,960, 21,111, and 31,505 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 551, of whom 418 were men, 105 women, and 28 children under sixteen.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Thanks mainly to the fact that it did not, as hitherto, clash with Lincoln, the Liverpool Meeting was even more successful than usual, the attendance on all three days being very large. The programme was a judicious mixture of flat and hurdle racing and steeplechasing, and the fields for the various events were exceptionally good, both as regards quantity and quality. Proceedings commenced with the Liverpool Hurdle Handicap, in which Clonave (11 st. 13 lb.) ran so well that he became in great demand for the Grand National. Whitebait (11 st.), however, proved a little too good for him, and he is evidently a wonderfully smart horse in this line of business; and, indeed, it seems doubtful if Chandos himself could give him 14 lb. over hurdles. Industrious (12 st. 7 lb.) ran very well considering his welter weight; and Grand Flaneur (11 st. 12 lb.), who finished third, proved himself a very promising exile from the flat. The National Hunters' Stakes was another good thing for Ebor, who really seems invincible in this class of race; and a rattling finish for the Molineux Two-Year-Old Stakes resulted in a dead-heat between the Lady of the Lea and Polly Craven. The former, who carried Lord Stamford's once-formidable colours, is an own Sister to Bank Note, by Lecturer—Queen of the Vale; while Polly Craven is by the defunct Lord Clifden from Stockade. Both are remarkably nice fillies; but there seems the more room for improvement in Polly Craven, and we anticipate that she will ultimately turn out the better of the pair. The Friday's programme was a very strong one, as there were two exceedingly interesting races in addition to the Grand National. Advance made his first appearance for the season in the Union Jack Stakes, and, as he has been somewhat heavily backed for the Derby, his running was watched with much interest. Unfortunately his four opponents were only moderate, Ormelie being the best of them; still he gave them each 7 lb. and won as he liked, and no horse could do more. Nineteen ran for the great event, which is precisely the same number that went to the post last year. Chandos (11 st. 7 lb.) was in wonderful demand during the morning, and at the fall of the flag 3 to 1 was the longest price to be obtained against him. A capital start was effected at the first attempt, and all got safely over one jump; but the second fence proved fatal to the chances of Clonave (11 st. 5 lb.), Palm (11 st.), Gazelle (10 st. 9 lb.), and Spray (10 st. 2 lb.), as they all refused, and took no further part in the struggle. Master Mowbray (11 st. 11 lb.) led over Becher's Brook, and no other casualty occurred until they had gone over the brook again, when Zero (10 st. 10 lb.) fell heavily, "Mr. Rolly" luckily escaping with a severe shaking. Liberator (10 st. 11 lb.) also fell at the same time. The second fence from the race-course was fatal to the chance of the favourite, who fell at it, and Rye (10 st.), who had run exceedingly well, being in trouble shortly afterwards, Jackal (11 st.) was left in command, with Congress (11 st. 8 lb.) and Shifnal (10 st. 13 lb.) in close attendance. At the last jump but one Jackal was beaten, and Regal (11 st. 3 lb.), joining Congress, a tremendous race home between the pair ended in the defeat of the latter by a neck. Shifnal was beaten three lengths from the winner, and Chimney Sweep (10 st. 8 lb.) was an indifferent fourth. Thus Captain Machell won his third Grand National in three years, a truly wonderful feat, though on this occasion there can be little doubt that the hopes of the stable were centered in Chandos. Many people believe that it was always intended to win with Regal; but had this been the case the horse would not have been started in the Croydon Steeplechase, success in which would have entailed on him a heavy penalty, which would have effectually put him out of court at Liverpool. Had the favourite not fallen, we fancy that he would have won easily; and, with a little more practice, he is likely to take as high honours across country as he has already done over hurdles. Congress ran wonderfully well, fencing in the most faultless style; and, had not Shifnal incurred a 10 lb. penalty by winning at Croydon, he would have given the first and second far more trouble than he did. On the concluding day Captain Machell followed up his Regal success by securing the Liverpool Spring Cup with Lady Patricia (7 st. 8 lb.), who defeated the much-overrated Lacy (7 st. 4 lb.) very cleverly. Mandarin (7 st. 3 lb.) did not perform much better than in the Lincoln Handicap.

Under the management of the Messrs. Frail, the Northampton Meeting, which fell off sadly during the period when two-year-old racing was prohibited until May 1, is fast recovering its old status. The fields during the two days were not very large, but some high-class horses ran for several of the stakes; and, in spite of bad weather, the county families mustered in great force. Though the Northamptonshire Club Cup was not honoured with the presence of the favourite of the Two Thousand, as was the case when Camballo suffered his unexpected defeat last season, still the meeting of such a quartet as Munden, Picnic, St. Leger, and Lizzie Distin excited great interest. The second in last year's Two Thousand ran fairly well, but the other two could make no fight with Munden, who won pretty easily at the finish. In spite of a 7 lb. penalty, Midlothian, the winner of the Brocklesby Stakes, was made favourite for the Althorp Park Stakes, for which Bruce, a colt in Joseph Dawson's stable, by King o' Scots from the dam of Peggy Dawdle, was also greatly fancied. The favourite might have been second; but the 10 lb. pull in the weights enabled Rosy Cross, who was half a length behind him at Lincoln, to win by four lengths. A field of seventeen ran for Earl Spencer's Plate, including two previous winners of the race—Quantock (7 st. 7 lb.) and Gunner (8 st. 9 lb.). Both were heavily backed to repeat their former victory; but they could only run second and third respectively to Rosinante (7 st. 5 lb.), who carried Mr. Baltazzi's lucky colours. Munden was pulled out a second time for the Queen's Plate, which, owing to the recent change in the distribution of the money voted by Parliament, was of the value of 200 g. He was opposed by Lilian and Talisman, and Mr. Savile's everlasting old mare just won by a head. It is clear that Munden does not care to go more than a mile and a quarter; while Talisman, who was a bad third, has apparently lost the form which enabled him to run such a race with Louise Victoria last season. The sport on Wednesday was not nearly so good as on the previous day, and only six ran for the Northamptonshire Stakes, a number which compared very badly with the fifteen of last year. In spite of his want of stamina and his two races on Tuesday, Munden (8 st. 2 lb.) was made an equal favourite with Stray Shot (7 st. 2 lb.); but nothing had the smallest chance with Prodigal (8 st.), who fairly revelled in the mud, and cantered home six lengths in front of Langan (5 st. 10 lb.). Rosinante had only Bruce to beat in the Wittlebury Stakes, as Lollypop and Lizzie Distin, who were a good deal fancied, did not put in an appearance. Thus Rosicrucian, his sire, was credited with three of the chief races at the meeting, as Rosy Cross is by the Eltham horse.

The Hon. R. Baillie Hamilton, M.P., in conjunction with his brother, Lord Haddington, has accepted the mastership of the North Berwick hounds.

The rowing of the Oxford and Cambridge crews has been watched by an immense number of people during the past week, and, except on one day, when there was something wrong with their slides, the Cambridge men have risen steadily

in public estimation. There has been an important change in the Oxford boat, as P. Williams, who was at No. 3, has given way to F. Hobart, the spare man. Of course, it was unfortunate to be compelled to make a change so late in the day; still, Hobart is in very fair condition, and has shown capital form so far. The race will take place to-day (Saturday) week, probably at about 1.30 p.m., and there seems every chance of a really exciting struggle. The betting at present may fairly be quoted as evens.

The Cambridge University Sports took place last week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, when some very satisfactory performances were accomplished. A. R. Lewis (Corpus), the president of the club, had no difficulty in winning the Quarter Mile for the second year in succession, and his time, 51 2-5 sec., was much faster than was accomplished at Oxford. C. C. Woodland (Corpus), again won the 100 Yards, and G. H. Hales (Trinity), threw the hammer the extraordinary distance of 137 ft. 6 in. The One Mile fell to W. Cunliffe (Trinity), in 4 min. 35 1-5 sec., and he also carried off the Half-Mile in 2 min. 2 sec. A. B. Loder (Jesus), a much-improved man, had no difficulty in winning the Hurdle-Race. We noticed the sports at Oxford last week, and, in comparing the two results, it is clear that at the Inter-University Sports, which take place at Lillie-bridge on Friday next, the odd event should fall to Cambridge, as the Hundred Yards, Quarter-Mile, Hurdles, and Hammer are "certainties" for the Light-Blue representatives; while Oxford can only make sure of the two jumps. The metropolitan athletic season was opened at Lillie-bridge, on Saturday last, with the First Spring Meeting of the London Athletic Club. In spite of the bitterly cold weather, a large attendance witnessed the sports, which were unusually good, though no very remarkable performance was accomplished.

The annual billiard-matches between the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge (which did not take place last year) have been resumed, and came off at Brown's University Billiard Rooms, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Cambridge scored an easy victory in both the four-handed and single matches, winning the former by 224 and the latter by 287. D. D. Pontifex and J. M. Sarkies (both of Caius) represented Cambridge; and A. L. Adey (Balliol) and W. H. Horn (Worcester) played for Oxford. The play was very poor except on the part of Pontifex, who scored breaks of 55, 29, and 37. On Monday next an American tournament will be commenced at Turner and Price's Rooms, 367, Strand, and continued throughout the week. Cook, Taylor, Stanley, and five other crack players are engaged.

A football-match between teams representing Wales and Scotland was played at Glasgow on Saturday, and terminated in favour of the latter by four goals to none. On the same day a football-match between Sheffield and London was played, the provincial team winning by six goals to none.

LAW AND POLICE.

A lawsuit brought by Mr. Marsh against Mr. Saul Isaac, M.P., which engaged a special jury before Mr. Justice Lindley, in the Nisi Prius Court of Nottingham Assizes, for three days, was brought to a close on Monday night. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £500 for breach of contract, a claim for election expenses being dismissed.

The Court of Appeal has decided that, as the Singer Manufacturing Company have no patent for the sewing-machines sold by them, they cannot prevent Mr. Wilson, against whom they had filed a bill asking for an injunction, from imitating their machines and calling them "Singer" ones, provided he does nothing to represent that they were made by the plaintiffs.

Frederick Currie was yesterday week found guilty, at the Middlesex Sessions, of having stolen a silver watch from Colonel Septimus Lyster, as that gentleman was coming out of the Albert Hall. Several previous convictions having been proved against him, he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, to be followed by police supervision for a like number of years.—Joseph B. Robinson, a clerk, who had been in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company for more than twenty years, pleaded guilty, on Tuesday, to an indictment for embezzlement. It was stated that his defalcations during twelve months amounted to £600; besides which he had obtained money by falsifying the wages account. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

Some further evidence was given at Bow-street, yesterday week, in support of the charge against Eugene T'Kindt, under the Extradition Act, of having stolen upwards of 7,000,000f. from the Banque de Belgique, and the accused was committed in the ordinary way to be sent to Belgium.—Charles F. Brent was charged on remand, under the Extradition Act, with forgery to the extent of 15,000 dollars. The case has been remanded from time to time in consequence of the necessary documents not having arrived from America. These documents were produced in court on Tuesday, and the prisoner was committed in the usual way to be taken back to America.

Mr. Cross has replied to a letter from the Lord Mayor, written at the request of a deputation, on behalf of Mr. Palmer, who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an assault at the Ealing station of the Great Western Railway. The right hon. gentleman states that, after careful inquiry, he is unable to discover any sufficient grounds for recommending her Majesty to interfere with the sentence.

Under pretence of telling fortunes, Mary Dell, a hawker, succeeded in getting four shillings from a servant girl, who charged her at Marylebone, on Saturday last, with defrauding her of that sum. Mr. Mansfield discharged the prisoner, the evidence against her being insufficient to warrant her conviction; at the same time he lectured the prosecutrix for her folly in parting with her money under such circumstances.

A fortune-teller at Daventry did not get off scot-free. John Major, an illiterate tailor, was sent to prison for a month as a rogue and vagabond. He was an advertising fortune-teller, and is said to have made between £400 and £500 a year. His usual form of advertisement was as follows:—"The great seer will reveal your future, seven years, 6 stamps; complete, 30 stamps; love talisman, 15 stamps; state age, sex, &c." The answers to applications were lithographed letters, of which a number were found in the prisoner's possession. The "love talisman," to be worn out of sight, and efficacious in procuring "the love of lord and lady, and other great advantages," was a bit of parchment, bearing a circle and some rough marks. In the prisoner's house were several large boxes full of letters from "clients"—probably 70,000 letters altogether—chiefly from persons of the middle and upper classes.

George G. Wyer, surgeon, of Eastwood, pleaded guilty, at Nottingham Assizes, last Saturday, to ill-treating his lunatic sister, and was committed to gaol for three months.

Mr. J. D. Wormald, writer to the signet at Edinburgh, was, on Wednesday, sentenced at the High Court of Justiciary to five years' penal servitude for the misappropriation of money received by him in trust from various persons.

HISTORY OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The first two volumes of the *History of Merchant Shipping*, by Mr. W. S. Lindsay, formerly M.P. for Sutherland and for Tynemouth, were made the subject of a review in this Journal at the time of their publication. His two concluding volumes, now issued by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle, will be found to sustain the important design of the work. They contain a large amount of knowledge practically useful in our own days. Every thorough student of modern political history should follow Mr. Lindsay's narrative, in his third volume, of the protracted controversy that brought about the repeal of the protective navigation laws. The author, being well known as an active and influential member of the Free Trade party in our House of Commons, and as a shipowner of large and varied experience, must be admitted to have special claims to attention in relating that passage of reforming commercial legislation. Within the moderate compass of 230 pages he has compactly put together the substance of a vast mass of discussions and illustrative facts, bearing on the question which was finally settled, at least for this kingdom, in the Parliamentary Session of 1849. An instructive account is likewise supplied of the bad effects of the protectionist system in France and in the United States of America, and of the efforts which have been made to procure a different state of the laws in both those countries. Many readers, however, not so much caring for the political aspects of the subject, will prefer to acquaint themselves, through Mr. Lindsay's clear and exact descriptions, with all the recent improvements in the construction, the fitting, the stores, the manning, and the handling of merchant and passenger ships. These form a topic of almost daily occurrence among the events reported in our newspapers, and the occasion of very frequent comment. Collisions, foundering, and other shipwrecks, which happen too often with a shocking loss of human lives, compel us to ask what is their cause and how they can be prevented. The condition, also, of the ordinary seaman afloat and ashore, the provision for health and comfort of emigrants and other passengers on board, the unseaworthy plight of many of the smaller class of vessels, and the abuse of marine insurance with regard to speculations on their probable loss, have been much talked of, both in and out of Parliament, and some measures of reform have been passed. Mr. Lindsay's book will be found to contain an ample store of detailed special information upon all these matters, set forth in a candid, just, and liberal spirit. He does not approve of the "sensational" statements made by Mr. Plimsoll within the last three years; and he repudiates, more especially, the charge against the underwriters and insurance companies, of being readily persuaded to connive at fraudulent schemes on the part of shipowners. Nor does he admit the expediency or practicability of such a system of incessant Government supervision as the well-meaning agitators of this question have proposed. The report of the Royal Commission, which showed that from 1856 to 1872 only sixty vessels were lost through defects in their condition or stowage, while 711 were lost through negligence or bad navigation, has greatly altered the complexion of the case. With regard to inspection and control for the remedy of faults of construction, insufficient repair, and overloading, Mr. Lindsay seems to concur with the Royal Commissioners that it is not desirable to extend the powers now given to the Board of Trade. But he enters so fully into the examination of the whole subject, from an independent point of view, that the inquirer must be advised to bestow a careful perusal upon what is here said about it. In the meantime, we beg none of those who have shared the popular excitement of feeling to imagine for one moment that Mr. Lindsay is at all indifferent to the claims of humanity in this respect. "In cases of wilful loss," he says, "which I hope and believe are of rare occurrence, the law cannot be too prompt, too stringent, or too severe. A man who wilfully loses his ship I rank without hesitation as a 'villain and a murderer.' Nor should I have much more mercy on the shipowner who recklessly loses his ship, or is accessory to her loss; and I would subject to punishment, though in a different and modified form, any shipowner who either ignorantly or negligently sends his ship to sea in an unseaworthy state." In conclusion, Mr. Lindsay expresses a desire for the speedy enactment of the Merchant Shipping Code, in which all the laws affecting ships and seamen are to be embodied, with the requisite amendments. His fourth and last volume is wholly occupied with the history of steam-ships, beginning with the earliest projects for the propulsion of vessels by paddle-wheels, and with the most primitive notions of using steam as a motive power. He relates the successful experiments of Miller, Taylor, and Symington, in 1787, at Dalswinton, in Scotland, from which Robert Fulton got his idea of steam navigation, put in execution at New York in 1807; then its introduction on the Clyde by Henry Bell in 1811; its application to the coasting trade between different ports of Great Britain; the adoption of iron for the construction of steam-ships by Manby, Laird, and Fairbairn; the invention of the screw-propeller, and its practical adaptation, conjointly due to Woodcroft, Ericsson, and Pettit Smith. A chapter is next devoted to the progress of steam navigation in the United States, both on the lakes and rivers, where a peculiar class of vessels has been created for their traffic, and in the ocean lines, such as those of the Pacific Steam-Ship Company. Mr. Lindsay speaks with admiration of the magnificent Hudson river steamers, which attain a speed of twenty or even twenty-five miles an hour, with the most complete passenger accommodation. Atlantic steam navigation, from the Sirius and Great Western of 1838 to the competition between the Cunard and the Collins rival lines until 1853, and the establishment of the Philadelphia, the Portland, the Montreal, the Baltimore, and other lines, with the enterprising labours of Messrs. Inman, Messrs. Allen, Mr. S. B. Guion, Messrs. Ismay and Imray, and Henderson Brothers, fill two very interesting chapters of the narrative. The Royal West India Mail Steam-Packet Company has a chapter to itself, and so has the Peninsular and Oriental; but the latter is preceded by an account of the overland route to India, and of the route previously used, going round the Cape, which long voyage was first made by steamer in 1825. The Suez Canal, with the effects upon commerce and navigation produced by its opening, the further maritime traffic with China and Australia, the Indian coast and river trade, and other branches of Eastern business for the steam-shipping industry of Great Britain, find ample and minute exposition. South America, on the other hand, in the ports of Brazil and the River Plate, Valparaiso and other ports on the Pacific shore, has furnished employment for many of our steam-ships, and this also has its due place in the present history. The memorable experiment of vast magnitude in the Great Eastern, a marvel of naval construction, but commercially an utter failure, is fully related towards the close of the volume, which also treats of the Bessemer and the Castalia, designed for the more comfortable passage of the Strait from Dover to Calais. We have not been able even to enumerate the chief topics of an entertaining variety presented in these latter volumes of Mr. Lindsay's complete and instructive work. He has performed, with equal diligence and judgment, a task of great public utility, for which no one could have been more fitly prepared.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE NEPAUL TERAI: MR. ROSE CHASED BY A WILD ELEPHANT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



"MURAL DECORATIONS." BY A. STOCKS.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

There lies before me a little woodcut, published seven-and-twenty years since, representing the tomb of Sir Sidney Smith, in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris. The monument is a quadrangular cenotaph, somewhat imposing in design; and one of its sides bears a medallion portrait of the hero of St. Jean d'Acre, with this inscription: "Sir William Sidney Smith, Admiral of the Red, Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Grand Cross of several foreign orders, &c.; born July 21, 1764; died May 26, 1840." For the "et cetera" in the inscription might well have been substituted the reminder that Admiral Sir Sidney Smith was "the last of the knights errant." Stay: Garibaldi is yet alive; and in the Old Man of Capraera there is much to remind the student of character of the brave British Admiral who died in Paris. Still, to form a thoroughly complete notion of Sir Sidney (whom I have seen in the flesh many a time when I was a small boy at school in Paris) you must add to the Garibaldian characteristics a large admixture of Don Quixote, a considerable proportion of Lord Herbert of Chesham, and a liberal allowance of Bayard, "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche."

Sir Sidney's grave has been going, these many years past, to rack and ruin; and the Communists are accused of having still further maltreated the monument in April-May, 1871. Be it as it may, a committee of English residents in Paris has been formed for the purpose of restoring the tomb. Funds for this most praiseworthy object will no doubt be promptly and abundantly forthcoming; and among the subscribers I shall be very glad to see the name of the committee of the British Anti-Slavery Society. Nor should that chivalrous body the "Order of St. John of Jerusalem" be indifferent to the appeal made for assistance towards setting the Admiral's sepulchre in proper order. I will tell you why.

I perceive that the Commander in Chief has granted permission to Deputy-Commissioner Young to wear a silver medal voted to him by the "Order of St. John of Jerusalem" for his gallant conduct in rescuing a severely wounded Prussian from under the French guns during the siege of Paris. Of these particular "Knights of St. John" I know nothing whatever; but it is a matter of history that Sir Sidney Smith invented an Order of St. John of Jerusalem in the year 1814. While the Congress of Vienna was sitting the Admiral founded a society of "Knights Liberators of the Slaves in Africa," whose beneficent object was to abolish the trade in human flesh so long carried on by the piratical Barbary States. Sir Sidney had a kind of craze on the subject of the Order of the Temple, which, he contended, had only been suppressed and had never been positively abolished. By degrees he arrived at the persuasion that his "Knights Liberators" were clearly lineal successors of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and subsequently he joined an "Anglo-French Fraternity of Knights Templars," of which, while modestly declining the post of Grand Master, he accepted the office of "Regent." Many years before the Greek Archbishop of Cyprus had presented him with a Templar's cross, which (according to the Archbishop) had belonged to Richard Cœur de Lion; and this cross Sir Sidney wore next to his heart to his dying day. In his will he bequeathed the "Jerusalem Cross" to the Order of the Temple, "to be worn by the Grand Master and his successors in perpetuity;" and the decoration, after his decease, was duly claimed by the Order. Be it observed that the "Knights" resuscitated by Sir Sidney Smith had nothing whatever to do with Freemasonry.

"I think," said Charles II., in one of his less cynical moments, "that Providence should be kind to the Dutch, for the excellent care they take of their poor." The witty King had passed a portion of his weary exile in Holland, and knew very well what he was talking about. It is certain that our British institution of charity schools and orphan asylums is mainly borrowed from the Dutch system, introduced into this country by Bishop Burnet and Queen Mary II.; and I have long been persuaded that for at least three-fourths of what we conceitedly term "British comfort" and "British cleanliness" we are indebted to the snugly-housed and soap-and-water loving Hollanders. The Burgomaster of Amsterdam in a letter to the Lord Mayor of London has just amply vindicated the claim of the Dutch to be philanthropists of the most practical kind. There have been some disastrous floods in Guelderland and North Brabant; and subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by these inundations have been sent in to our Mansion House. But the sturdy Batavian Burgomaster writes to Lord Mayor Cotton thus: "I pray you to stop, if possible, the collection of money to come in aid to the distressed Dutch, as I am convinced that there will be distressed who are wanting more aid than my own countrymen." *La Hollande se suffit à elle-même*, obviously; or perhaps the sagacious Burgomaster had an eye towards the threatened high tides in the Thames, with the contingent submersion and desolation of Battersea and Lambeth Marsh. At any rate, he should forthwith be elected a vice-president of our Charity Organisation Society.

It has been stated in the *Paris Gaulois*—a journal not very remarkable for the scrupulousity with which its statements are verified—that a fashionable Paris dentist is now in prison, charged with introducing slow poison into the mouths of rich patients at the instigation of their heirs, and thus committing many murders. The idea is a horribly-ingenious one, but it can by no means be considered original. The malevolent keeper of a *bureau de tabac* could do quite as much as a "fashionable dentist" in the way of slow poisoning, by "introducing" the cigars which he sells at three sous apiece to the lips of his customers; while the wicked *café* keeper might appropriately follow suit by dosing his patrons with adulterated absinthe. The milliner also might supply a rich female client with a bonnet trimmed with green flowers highly arsenicated; while a bloodthirsty manufacturer of rink-rollers might endue his skates with a subtle preparation of verdigris. On the whole, I cannot help fancying either that the alarmist statement in the *Gaulois* is a *réchauffé* of the old stories of the "poudre de succession" which was vended by Italian quacks in Paris towards the middle of the reign of Louis XIV.—Madame Henriette d'Angleterre, Duchess of Orleans, was poisoned by this same murderous powder—or that the writer of the paragraph in the French newspaper has been reading that chapter in Miss Braddon's "Birds of Prey" in which the abandoned surgeon-dentist, Philip Sheldon, studies a toxicological chapter in the *Lancet*.

At length, in Mr. Trevelyan's "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," we are in possession of that which has been so long and so anxiously expected—an exhaustive and appreciative literary portrait of the famous historian, "in his habit as he lived;" what he was like, how he walked and talked, and how he studied. To notice, however briefly, the contents of Mr. Trevelyan's book would be to trench quite unjustifiably on the province of the reviewers; but as regards the personality of Macaulay, I venture to recount a very curious anecdote told to me some eight-and-twenty years since by the late Angus B. Reach. Angus was dining one Sunday afternoon at the Star

and Garter, Richmond, and at the next table to him in the coffee-room sate a middle-aged gentleman, with a curiously spheroidal head, and a very large shirt-collar. When the middle-aged gentleman had finished his dinner, he proceeded, with an air of methodical abstraction very remarkable to view, to build up on the table a tall pyramid of the wine-glasses, decanters, and dessert-plates before him; and when the fragile structure was complete, to and behold the middle-aged gentleman, with one push of his hand, coolly tipped the whole pile over. There was a tremendous crash, which did not, however, appear to astonish the waiters much. Half an hour afterwards the modern rival of Alnaschar paid his bill and calmly took his departure; and then Angus Reach ventured to ask one of the waiters for an explanation of the glass and crockery mystery. "It's Mr. Macaulay, Sir,"—Thomas Babington had not yet been raised to the peerage—quoth the waiter. "Often does it when he comes here, Sir. Bill, Sir! Yes, Sir!" Now, this odd feat with the glasses and plates thoroughly accords with the historian's own mention of his habits of day-dreaming and castle-building in public places. I never saw him but once, and that was in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, in 1848. Dress: that of a Baptist Minister who had somehow or another taken to farming; hat very much at the back of his head; shirt-collar (as I have hinted) looming large, like the foresail of a schooner—Captain Cuttle's collar, in short. Arms, swinging violently. Legs: well, you remember the old figure of speech about the gentleman who walked on both sides of the street at once. If that was not Thomas Babington Lord Macaulay these eyes have lost all the collision which they once contained for portrait-taking purposes. Hold, I have forgotten about that stock and an eyeglass with a black ribbon.

"Spelling Bees," which from the first exhibited symptoms of becoming a nuisance, seem to be attaining rapidly the intolerable stage. Numerous recent "Bees" have been liberally provided with wasps in the shape of squabbles between the interrogators, the competitors, and the referees; and, unless a more placable state of things be established, the name of these orthographical tournaments must be changed to "Spelling Wasps," or "scorpions," or "cockatrices," or something fiery and ominous of that kind. Mr. Reeves Smith, however, the energetic general manager of the Brighton Aquarium, seems to have devised a "Bee" having some very diverting novelty in its features, and which make the spectators laugh instead of prompting them to fight. The interrogator is Mr. Charles Collette, who prefaces his scholastic exercises by dancing, singing humorous ditties, and playing on the bagpipes; while the hard words he propounds have a distinct bearing on the technically educational aspect of the Brighton Aquarium, since they are all the names of fishes. Can you, without book, spell "Anemone," "Blennies," "Hippocampi," "Homelyn," and "Wrasse"? The Brighton Bee is even advantageous in the sense of your learning that the mighty deep produces such odd fish as "Dead man's finger," "Nurse-hound," "Tope," and "Sea Cucumber." G. A. S.

"MURAL DECORATIONS."

The water-colour drawing by Mr. G. A. Stocks, which we engrave from the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, tells its simple story with all due simplicity. An infant genius, a future R.A. it may be, possessed with the pictorial afflatus, has appropriated the blacking-bottle and its stick, and therewith has executed a number of "figure designs" on the clean whitewash walls of the cottage; or, to speak more technically, on the *intonaco*, suitable enough for this kind of "mural decorations;" and is caught in the fact, red-handed, or rather black-handed, by his aged grandmother, who perhaps, suspecting from his silence that more than ordinary mischief is being perpetrated by the "enfant terrible," has surprised him unawares, and, heedless of the terrors of the youthful prodigy, will, we fear, inflict what she may consider condign punishment. For the character of the designs we make no apology; they are certainly of a primitive character, but art must have its infancy, like everything else; and ethnologists may discover resemblances between them and the designs of primeval savages, on prehistoric mammoth tusks, or other bones of extinct animals.

The Privy Council has decided to grant a charter of incorporation for Cheltenham.

Lord Ramsay was installed, on Wednesday, as Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire, in the Reid Hall, Forfar.

The Stanhope gold medal of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Lieutenant Frank Rogers, R.N., it being decided that the most distinguished act of gallantry in saving life during the past twelve months was performed by this officer.

Mr. Marmaduke J. Teesdale, a member of the well-known firm of Maples, Teesdale, and Co., has been appointed an Assistant Solicitor to the Treasury. Under the new arrangements for the conduct of the legal business of the various public departments much additional work will fall upon the Treasury, and the Government have therefore thought proper to appoint, in addition to the present Assistant Solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, a barrister, an Assistant Solicitor from the other branch of the legal profession.

The report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections in the borough of Boston has been published. The Commissioners are satisfied that, whatever may have been the practice fifty years ago (when Mr. Kynnersley used to pay guineas publicly out of a large wooden bowl to voters on the Conservative side), no bribery of that character occurred at the last election or at the election of 1868. But Boston, they remark, is not superior to the less gross form of corruption which shows itself in local charities and in the hope of good things to be expected from a wealthy member. In the trial before the Election Judge much evidence was offered to prove that treating had prevailed to a large extent on the Liberal side in various public-houses throughout the town. The Commissioners carefully inquired into every case, and are of opinion that much less treating than was commonly supposed occurred during the election. Neither from Mr. Wise, who acted as Mr. Malcolm's agent during the contest and also as his solicitor in getting up the evidence and briefs for the election petition trial, nor from Mr. Hancock, a barrister and personal friend of Mr. Malcolm, who had interested himself largely in getting up the case for the petition, and who were best able to speak about the general charge of bribery and treating made against the Liberals at the time of the petition, though they had every opportunity, were the Commissioners able to obtain information of a single case which upon investigation turned out to be worth anything. They schedule six persons who were guilty of bribery or of corruptly influencing voters by treating at the election of 1874, but state that the Liberal candidates did not assent to it, while no corrupt practices were committed by or on behalf of the Conservative candidates at that election.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Even when it becomes law the Royal Titles Bill is not to be at peace; for Mr. Fawcett has given notice that he will move her Majesty not to take the designation of Empress. This can be done, because the fixture of the title is not in the bill, but is left to the Queen's pleasure.

The watchfulness and trouble which Mr. Dillwyn exercises over the proceedings and order of the House are above all praise, though, perhaps, the Government officials may be a little annoyed by his pertinacity. Thus one evening he detected the Secretary to the Treasury in putting the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill before Committee of Supply on a Friday night, which by a solemn compact takes precedence of everything in the interest of private members, and any deviation from it is a high crime and misdemeanour. Though gentle, and speaking more in sorrow than in anger, Mr. Dillwyn is firm, and he would have the right unimpeached. It seemed that the Treasury was impecunious, and money was wanted in a few hours; and the passing of the Consolidated Fund was necessary to the acquisition of sixteen millions or so. Thus the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to come in and endeavour to placate Mr. Anderson, who brought his robust constitutionalism to bear on the matter, and was loud and assertive. By earnest entreaty, and promises never to do so any more, Mr. Dillwyn and his coadjutor yielded and suffered the Treasury to acquire some small funds.

If there is a subject which is calculated to afford opportunity for banter, it is that of the removal of the grating which separates the Ladies' Gallery from the House. It has been mooted ere now; but it was in dull hands, and the House seemed glad to get rid of it—at any rate, it came to almost a sudden collapse. It has been revived just now, and it was a greater fiasco than ever. Why in the name of the fitness of things should it have occurred to Mr. Serjeant Sherlock to revive the subject? If there is a man in the House who is least adapted to play the part of a "Squire of Dames" surely it is he. He is an Irishman of very mature age, with a strange treble voice; is an able conveyance lawyer; and in his style of speaking and manner high-dried and angular in the greatest degree. He seemed conscious that it was incumbent upon him to treat the subject in a light, airy manner, with a touch of humour infused; but a more singular instance of ill-adaptation could not be given. The matter excited no interest, for there was a very thin House, and nobody seemed to mind what was going on. An attempt of Mr. Forsyth to undertake, for this occasion only, the part of a joker of jokes, and so to adapt himself to the occasion, was, as may be supposed, a ludicrous failure. To be sure, Mr. Beresford-Hope endeavoured to be grotesque and eccentric, but he was not in the vein, and his efforts were so forced that he blundered into saying equivocal things, and had to explain them away, which was the only really funny, because unconscious part of his speech. Curious to relate, the regular dealers in facetiae, such as Mr. Locke and Mr. Greene, took the matter gravely, the latter being absolutely rebuking, protesting against the time of the House being wasted about such rubbish. The debate gradually dwindled away and expired of inanition, and such was its depressing influence that, a short time after it had concluded, there was a count-out.

It is not, perhaps, exactly known whether Mr. Anderson had the sympathy of the House with him when he raised the question of the Queen's absence from England during the sitting of Parliament. There was something in the demeanour of those present which indicated that such sympathy was not wanting if it did not extend to the somewhat rough manner in which the subject was brought forward. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the reply of the Prime Minister, whose ready wit and largeness of resource in the way of excusing was not at his command on this occasion; nor was he happier or more prompt when Lord Hartington pressed him on the matter of the production of Mr. Cave's report on the finances of Egypt; for, if it were not rude to say so, it might be stated that he was shifty and reticent, obviously from not having informed himself sufficiently to frame plausible excuses. In fact, of late the Premier's star has not been in the ascendant; and his influence in the House has—temporarily, it is to be hoped—considerably waned.

The Merchant Shipping Bill has been some time getting quite out of port and launched on the open sea of Committee. One whole night was spent, though the Speaker was out of the chair, in a discussion which was essentially that which should have belonged to the second reading; and there was much which showed that the progress of the bill will not be too facile. An incident which occurred is worthy of notice, for Dr. Kenealy rose with all the lion in his port and a good deal in his voice, and, in tones suggestive of muffled thunder, denounced a great many people, whom some persons were unable exactly to say; but it need hardly be said that the effect was tremendous.

The Home-Rulers, as all about the House know, have appropriated to themselves the firstlings of every Wednesday for the Session; but one night they got more, for they engrossed a Tuesday, and obtained the distinction of creating a most able and interesting debate, in which some of the minor Irish members came out with a vigour not expected of them. Notably a very quiet and unobtrusive gentleman, Mr. H. O. Lewis, delivered a speech which was, in its way, a masterpiece of composition; while another equally gentle and retiring gentleman, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, exhibited great power, and at last rose to the height of passion. There are Plunkets and Plunketts in Ireland, and there are two of them in the House, both Honourables and both Conservatives. One of them is a son of Lord Dunsany, and is so far distinguished, while the other is Solicitor-General for Ireland, and occupies a conspicuous place in the assembly as a rhetorician, and, indeed, is in some sort eloquent. In this debate the comparatively unknown Mr. Plunkett came forward to take the Tory side of the question, which was simply an attempt to assimilate the borough franchise in England and Ireland, and was mild, though uncompromising. Possibly influenced by a wish that there should be no mistake of identity, if that could be, after considering the speech of the member for West Gloucestershire, which the son of Lord Dunsany represents, the other Mr. Plunkett struck in; and, although he did not make one of his most impassioned speeches, he carelessly, and without effort, did enough very decidedly to secure that there should be no confusion between him and his namesake. It has been a custom with Mr. Bright this Session to sit all the evening watching the debates and looking undoubtedly "speakeable;" but he rarely indulges the House, which he has kept on the tenter-hooks of expectation. In this debate, however, at a late hour, he struck in, and dealt with the question with that robustness, and at the same time simplicity, which may be called his secondary style.

Lord Bury, speaking at the ordinary general meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company, on Tuesday, stated that the cost of the three repairs of the cable had been £75,000.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week some conversation took place on the subject of the alleged outrage against Englishmen in Dahomey and on the sugar duties. Several bills were advanced a stage, amongst others the Royal Style and Titles Bill, which was read the first time. The Consolidated Fund (£10,029,550) Bill was also read the first time.

A formal sitting of the House took place on Saturday, when the Consolidated Fund Bill having been read the second time, the standing orders were suspended and the bill passed through its remaining stages.

The Royal assent was given by Commission, on Monday, to the Consolidated Fund Bill and the Telegraphs (Money) Bill. Lord Shaftesbury gave notice that, in the event of the Royal Titles Bill passing its second reading, on going into Committee he will move that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to assume a title more in accordance than that of Empress with the history of the nation and with the loyalty and feelings of her Majesty's subjects. The Marquis of Salisbury stated some amendments which he intended to propose in the Oxford University Bill, and announced the names of the Royal Commissioners to be appointed under the bill—namely, Lord Selborne (chairman), Lord Redesdale, the Dean of Chichester, the Right Hon. Montague Bernard, Sir Harry Maine, Mr. Matthew White Ridley, and Mr. Justice Grove.

The Duke of Buccleuch, on Tuesday, emphatically denied that he had undertaken to second Lord Shaftesbury's motion directed against the Royal Titles Bill. The United Parishes (Scotland) Bill was read the second time, and the Patents of Invention Bill was read the third time. The Duke of Richmond introduced an Agricultural Holdings Bill for Scotland, which is on the same line as the English Act of last year.

On Thursday there was an unusually large assemblage of peers, and a considerable number of ladies occupied seats in the Peers' Gallery and at the Bar. Several petitions having been presented by Earl Granville and the Duke of Cleveland against the Royal Titles Bill, the Duke of Richmond, in moving its second reading, expressed the confident hope that the motion would receive the unanimous approval of their Lordships. The bill contained but one clause, the object of which was to enable her Majesty by proclamation to assume a title in addition to those which she already bore—one in connection with her Indian empire—namely, that of Empress of India. At the time of the transfer of the Indian Government from the East India Company to the Crown, the assumption of a title connecting the Queen more directly with that part of her dominions would have been acquiesced in by the whole of this country; but the then but recently quelled mutiny rendered it desirable that the transfer should be effected as quietly as possible. Twenty years, however, had elapsed since that period; peace and prosperity have since prevailed throughout the Indian Peninsula; the Prince of Wales had won golden opinions from the chiefs and Princes of India during his visit to India, and no more fitting title could be found for bringing the title of her Majesty into closer connection with the vast empire. The title of Empress of India was the more applicable to the condition of things in India, and would better convey to the Oriental mind the position which her Majesty justly held in that part of her dominions. It was a remarkable fact that until very recently no petitions had been presented either for or against the measure, although the subject was alluded to in the Speech from the Throne; and it was not till the National Reform Union sent out circulars inviting petitions that such documents were laid upon their Lordships' table. Before the question had unfortunately degenerated into one of party warfare the leading journals were not only in favour of the course which Ministers advised the Queen to adopt, but were of opinion that the only possible title for her to take was that of Empress of India. History showed, from what occurred in the reign of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Anne, that the imperial idea was not repugnant to the feelings of the people of England; but he recommended the measure to the adoption of their Lordships mainly on the ground that, while it would be gratifying to the people of India, it was nothing more than a formal recognition of an existing fact. The Duke of Somerset considered that no case had been made out for her Majesty's assumption of a title which had too much of the autocratic flavour to be acceptable to the English people. How would the new title be accepted abroad? Was her Majesty to take the position of the lowest Empress for that of the highest Queen in the world? The people of India did not want the measure, and it should not be said that there was not one peer found to protest against it. Lord Napier and Ettrick was satisfied that the assumption of the title of Empress by the Queen would be agreeable to the princes and chiefs of India, and would have a salutary effect in that country. Had he entertained the slightest apprehension that the ancient title of Queen would be superseded he should object to any new title which would have that effect; but he thought there was a misapprehension in supposing that the new title was repugnant to the feeling of the country. Earl Grey was adverse to the proposed new title because he believed it would overshadow by degrees and cast into oblivion the old historical title of Queen or King of England. If it were at all desirable to change the title of the Sovereign such change should only be made with the general concurrence of the people of England. He thought that there could be no doubt but that a strong feeling existed in the country against the title of Emperor or Empress. Under such circumstances he asked the Government whether they believed it to be consistent with the honour and dignity of the Crown to press forward a measure which was certain to increase that feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the most loyal subjects of the Crown. He did not mean to oppose the second reading of the bill, and he hoped that none of their Lordships would take that course; but when the amendment of which his noble friend (Lord Shaftesbury) had given notice was brought forward he felt he should be compelled, however painful was the task to him, to give it his hearty support. The debate was continued for some time longer. Eventually the bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read the third time yesterday week. The report of the Select Committee on Acts of Parliament and the subject of the removal of the grating of the Ladies' Gallery in the House were considered; but no results were come to. Class 3 of the Civil Service Estimates was got through, and the Poor Law Amendment Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read the second time.

The House went into Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill on Monday, Mr. Plimsoll moving an amendment to Clause 3, making survey of British ships by the Board of Trade compulsory. Sir Charles Adderley uncompromisingly opposed the amendment, urging the undesirability of the Government assuming all responsibility in the matter and practically superseding Lloyd's. He declared that the passing of the amendment would be fatal to the bill. Mr. E. J. Reed warmly supported the amendment, which Lord Elington opposed, strongly objecting to the Board of Trade's "surveying a single ship." Mr. Shaw Lefevre

objected to the proposal as one calculated to remove responsibility from the shipowner; and Dr. Kenealy supported the amendment. Mr. Gorst observed that he would have regarded the strong language of the President of the Board of Trade with apprehension had it not been for the recollection of what had passed last Session, when Sir Charles Adderley's strongest declarations that he would not accept amendments on the bill had been followed immediately by the fullest concessions. He did not despair of seeing the Chancellor of the Exchequer rise at the close of the debate and declare that the amendment was worthy of attention. The debate was continued by Mr. Basset, Mr. Watkin Williams, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Forster (who supported the amendment), Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Henley (who, though not sanguine of the happy results of either plan, preferred the Government's, as involving less worry than Mr. Plimsoll's), and Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Sullivan defined the Government bill as embodying a plan of invidious severity, and the amendment of Mr. Plimsoll as suggesting a scheme of general precaution. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having replied, the Committee divided, when the amendment was rejected by 247 votes against 110. There was a good deal of cross-voting, many Conservatives voting with Mr. Plimsoll. Of members of the late Ministry, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. A. Peel voted with the Government; Mr. Forster and Sir H. James voting with Mr. Plimsoll. It being twenty minutes past twelve, Sir J. McKenna moved to report progress, which was agreed to; and the House, resuming, passed through the remaining orders.

In answer to Mr. Anderson, on Tuesday, Mr. Disraeli said the last precedent for the Sovereign leaving the country during the sitting of Parliament occurred in 1872. The reasons for her Majesty leaving the kingdom were strictly domestic, arising out of the bereavement of her nearest and dearest relative. Every arrangement had, he added, been made to avoid inconvenience in the conduct of public business during the Queen's absence. Mr. Meldon's motion for assimilating the borough franchise in Ireland to that of England was discussed at some length, eliciting a speech from Mr. Bright in favour of the motion, which, however, was rejected by 179 to 166 votes.

Nearly the whole of Wednesday's sitting was occupied with the discussion of the Land Tenure (Ireland) Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Butt. The debate was adjourned.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Rylands, Mr. Disraeli said in the event of the Royal Titles Bill becoming law, and the question arising of issuing a Royal proclamation in consequence, her Majesty's Ministers will give the Queen such advice as they think is consistent with her Majesty's dignity and the welfare of her subjects; and, in reply to Mr. Anderson, the right hon. gentleman said her Majesty has been twice absent from her dominions during the Session of Parliament, and that during a reign of nearly forty years. No interruption of public business has ever been occasioned in consequence, and it is discharged with the same promptitude and precision as when her Majesty is in the United Kingdom. Irrespective of the telegraph, a messenger arrives at her Majesty's Continental residence every day, and she is always attended by a Secretary of State.—Mr. Cross, in response to an inquiry of Sir H. Holland respecting the strength of Hammersmith Bridge as regarded the general public on the occasion of the approaching boat-race, stated that the Board of Trade had instructed Captain Tyler to make an inspection of the Bridge, and that officer, in his report, stated that though the structure was perfectly safe for the ordinary traffic, it would be extremely dangerous if the usual rush of people on the occasion of the boat-race were to be allowed on or over it. He, therefore, recommended that it should be closed to the public on that day.—The House then resumed the consideration of the Merchant Shipping Bill in Committee.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A show of cats, rabbits, and guinea-pigs, which attracted a large attendance, has been held at the Alexandra Palace.

Skating-rinks crop up on all sides; the newest candidate for public favour being one at the Agricultural (St. Mary's) Hall, Islington, which is to be opened to-day.

A funeral service over the remains of the late Canon Conway was, on Wednesday, conducted in Westminster Abbey and in St. Margaret's Church, prior to the removal of the body to Rochester for interment.

The anniversary festival of the London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Association will be held at the London Tavern, on the 12th inst. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Knight will preside, supported by an influential list of stewards.

The first exhibition this season of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, was held on Wednesday; and the next will be on Wednesday, April 26. The exhibition of clematis will be open daily from May 1 to May 23.

The death is announced of Dr. Letheby, the well-known analyst, who was for many years the medical officer of health for the city of London and lecturer on chemistry at the London Hospital. Dr. Letheby, who was a member of the Linnean and Chemical Societies, was sixty years of age.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board, on Wednesday, Sir Charles Reed stated that he had been invited by the Lord President of the Council to act as judge in the Education Department at Philadelphia in May next. The board approved of the intention of their chairman to accept the invitation.

On Wednesday evening the thirty-first annual dinner of the German Hospital took place at Willis's Rooms—Count Münster, German Ambassador, in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £4000, including donations of £200 from the Emperor of Germany, £50 from the King of the Belgians, and £25 from the Duke of Edinburgh.

The summer session of the College for Working Men in Great Ormond-street was opened, on Wednesday evening, by a lecture by Professor Seeley, of Cambridge, on Stein and the Regeneration of Prussia. After the lecture, the Principal of the College, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., addressed the students upon the work of the college during the ensuing term.

The annual meeting of Dissenting deputies was held on Wednesday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., who presided, delivered an elaborate address, in which he reviewed the relations between the Established Church and the Nonconformists, and expressed his hope that the efforts of the latter in the direction of religious equality would have a successful issue. Mr. Carvell Williams was also amongst the speakers.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, St. George's Hall, a new second part is announced to be produced on the 10th inst., in lieu of "A Spanish Bond," which has been performed more than a hundred and fifty times. The novelty, in which Mrs. German Reed, Miss Leonora Braham, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. A. E. Bishop, and Mr. Alfred Reed will appear, will be entitled "Grump's Ménage," and is from the pen of Mr. John Hermitage, the music being composed by Mr. Fred. E. Barnes.

A deputation from the National Health Society had an interview, on Tuesday, with Mr. Cross on the subject of improving the water supply of London. Mr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., Dr. Humphry Sandwith, Cardinal Manning, Dr. H. C. Bartlett, Colonel Beresford, M.P., Mr. Ward, M.P., and Sir Harry Verney having addressed the Home Secretary, the right hon. gentleman replied that the question had occupied his attention for some time, and he hoped that before long it would receive the consideration of Parliament.

The annual general meeting for 1876 of the Iron and Steel Institute began on Tuesday by a sitting at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The business of the meeting, at which the president (Mr. W. Menelaus) occupied the chair, was of a formal character. In their report the council state that the institution continues in a very prosperous condition, the total number of members elected during 1875 having been 165. At the close of the year the total number on the books of the institution was 891. The financial position of the institution is stated by the council to be satisfactory. After noticing the proceedings of the institute for the past year, the council state that they have awarded the Bessemer medal for 1875 to Mr. R. F. Mushet. In conclusion the council refer with satisfaction to the establishment of the British Iron Trade Association. The members met on Wednesday in the lecture-theatre of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great George-street, for the reading and discussion of papers. In the evening the annual dinner took place at the Pall-mall Restaurant; and on Thursday the council of the institute were entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

BUDDHIST ROCK TEMPLE, AJUNTA.

Ellora has its rock-cut temples of the Buddhist, the Jain, and the Hindoo periods, of which we lately gave an illustration. At Ajunta the caves are all Buddhist, which is a proof that these are a more ancient group. The excavations here are in a rocky cliff, forming the north side of a dell or small valley, through which a stream of water runs, and from which a supply was led by a rock-cut conduit to the caves. The Buddhist caves are of two different kinds. Buddhism had a monastic system, and the residences of the monks were called "viharas," hence the caves where the monks lived are now known by that name. They are square halls, at the sides of which are the doors of the very small cells, formerly occupied by the brotherhood. The other class of Buddhist caves are distinguished by the word Chaitya; these were the chapels, or churches, in which the monks went through the service devoted to Buddha. The place represented in our illustration belongs to the latter class. In its interior, the chaitya, or dagoba, both names being used to designate it, may be seen at the end, with a figure of Buddha sculptured on the front of it, and with three umbrellas, something like inverted saucers, surmounting the whole. This formed the altar of the temple. Colossal figures stood on each side; but now the feet and small portions of the legs only remain. The interior is about forty-six by twenty-three, and seventeen pillars form a passage, or aisles, up each side, and round behind the Chaitya. One striking feature of these Chaitya caves is the ribbed roof, cut out in most exact imitation of a wooden construction. This is very clear evidence of the style of architecture followed in such buildings, and of the material in use at that period. At present the houses of India have flat roofs, but these rock-cut caves tell us that such was not the case eighteen centuries ago; the roofs were at that time round, with a sort of horseshoe gable. The interior view of this Chaitya cave gives us the minutest details as to how those wooden buildings were constructed in former times. The exterior view gives us, at least, the shape of the gable. That such was the roof-form of the period finds ample confirmation from the paintings in the Ajunta caves, where we have representations of ceremonies and processions through the streets; and this peculiar shape is given in all the buildings. In the sculptures of the Busah Tope, which are generally reckoned older than the Ajunta caves, the same form of roof is represented. The horseshoe form of the gable will be noticed: it is open, and the ribs of the roof can be seen within. This, with the exception of the door, is the only opening for light. The perpendicular face of the rock in front has been elaborately enriched, and the horseshoe gable is everywhere repeated in miniature by way of ornament. This is just as our architects repeat the classic pediment over blind doors and windows, to give relief to blank walls. The scarp on each side of the front is covered with figures of Buddha, in conventional attitudes, each representing some act or condition of the great teacher. There are twenty-seven caves at Ajunta in all, four are Chaitya and the others are all Viharas. One of them is left unfinished, so that we can see the marks of the tools, and get some faint notion of the manner in which they carried out these elaborate works. The Ajunta caves were covered nearly all over their interiors with paintings. Although very much dilapidated, a good deal could still be made out; and the Indian Government employed Major Gill, who was engaged for years making copies of them in oil. Unfortunately, the whole or most of these paintings were lying in the Indian department of the Crystal Palace when it was burned, and they were entirely lost. We need not remark the great value of these old pictures, giving, as they do, minute details of the conditions of life at that early date. Copies should be again made, and if published they would be insured against being entirely lost by a fire. Ellora is about ten or eleven miles to the west of Aurangabad, and Ajunta is fifty or sixty miles to the north east. The road from the one to the other passes the Khelna river, where Wellington's great victory of Assaye was gained.

Miss Annie Browne, of Salford, schoolmistress, has recovered £300 from Mr. William Prescott, dyer, Dublin, for breach of promise of marriage. The parties only became acquainted with each other last June, and the "engagement," which was entered into forthwith, was at an end before September was out.

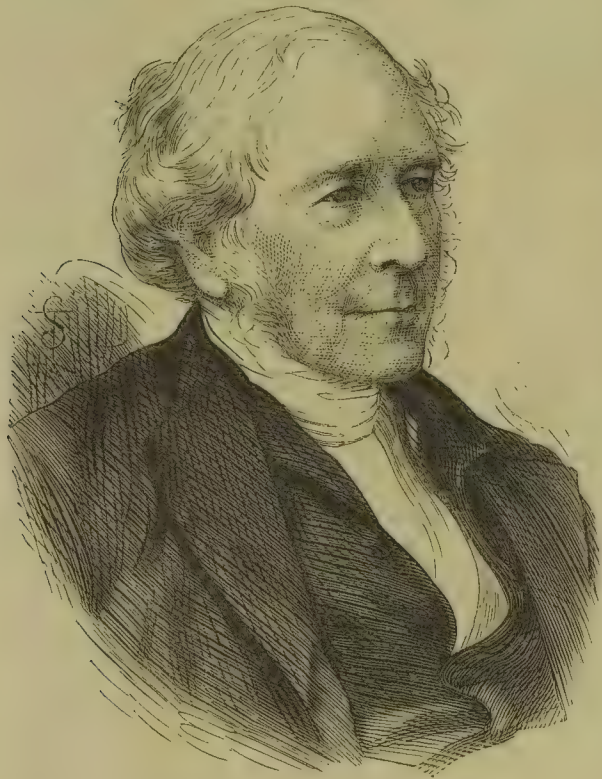
Everybody has a constant and useful companion in his waistcoat pocket, and one of whose fair round face and steady voice we are not apt to tire. But the watch, of silver or gold, which is so often consulted upon the business of the hour, would tell us much else that is very interesting, to beguile many minutes of waiting, if we understood its construction, and were acquainted with the history of its invention and manufacture. This is the subject of a little book, *Time and Time Tellers*, by Mr. James Benson, an eminent watchmaker and clockmaker, which has been published by Mr. Hardwicke. The treatise has a wider range, indeed, than that of Mr. Benson's own trade; for it expounds the astronomical facts and principles upon which the accepted division of time is based, and describes the methods in use among the nations of antiquity, the sun-dial, the water-clock, and the sand-glass, for recording and announcing the lapse of time—not forgetting King Alfred's contrivance of burning candles with graduated marks of length. The illustrations, some of which represent ancient watches and other timepieces of curious shape and elaborate decoration, add much to the entertainment, as well as instruction, derived from Mr. Benson's clever little book.



BUDDHIST ROCK-CUT TEMPLE, AJUNTA, INDIA.

THE LATE CANON CONWAY.

The Rev. William Conway, Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's, whose death has been announced, was a clergyman little known till his appointment to the canonry in 1864. He was, however, a munificent contributor to Church work. It is no secret that with the words "A Brother and Sister," which have so often appeared among subscribers to the endowments of bishoprics and other great ecclesiastical movements, the name of Canon Conway is intimately connected. The beautiful Church of the Holy Trinity, at Chatham, owes its erection, its endowment, its schools, and its parochial



THE LATE REV. CANON CONWAY.

organisation to the munificence of the "Brother and Sister." Canon Conway was an Evangelical of the old type, and a hearty Church worker according to his strong convictions. As Proctor representing the Chapter of Westminster in the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, he was always at his post, and took part in the rubrical discussions, and in the committees. The canonry is worth £1000 a year, with the rectory of St. Margaret's. Mr. Conway held the office of "term lecturer" at the Abbey, and was for a short time Rector of St. Nicholas, Rochester. The Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, has (apart from the canonry) two livings in his gift, Christ Church, Broadway, and All Saints', Knightsbridge. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins.

THE LATE FERDINAND FREILIGRATH.

This popular German poet, who lately died at Stuttgart, was personally well known in our own country. His earliest published poems bear the date of 1826, when he was no more than



THE LATE F. FREILIGRATH.

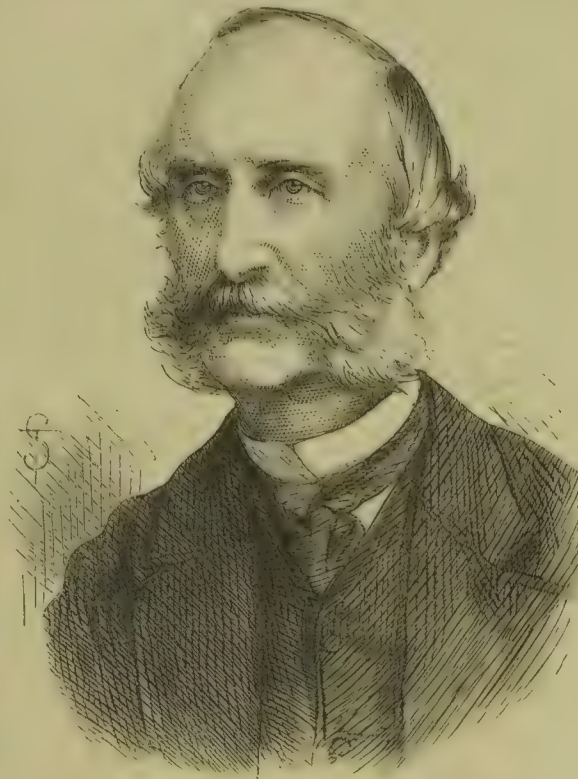
sixteen years of age; and, though at his death he had not completed his sixty-sixth year, he had long passed the period of his artistic activity. The characteristic works of this poet—his glowing pictures of Eastern life and scenery and his stirring appeals to German patriotism—appeared in the interval between the two French revolutions of 1830 and 1848, when Germany was moved most powerfully by French ideas. But Freiligrath, though politically an advanced Liberal, was then and remained to the last a faithful German, his constancy being perhaps strengthened by opposition. After the events of 1848 forced him into exile he lived many years in England, and became thoroughly acquainted with the English language. He was fond of its literature, and did a great deal to introduce its recent productions into Germany. During the last two years he has edited a magazine at Stuttgart; but much of his life was spent in a banker's or merchant's counting-house.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE NEW LION HOUSE.

The large new building which was lately erected in the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, for the more commodious lodging of the grand species of feline carnivorous animals, is shown in our illustration. It is situated in the south-western quarter of the gardens, having the stables of the zebu, buffalo, and Brahmin bulls opposite one of its end doors, and the Antelope House opposite its further end. The new building covers a much greater space than was formerly allotted to the same kinds of animals under the central terrace, and its long frontage of red brick, looking westward

over the park, is an imposing architectural feature. The interior is very airy and roomy, promising to afford the visitors to these gardens, in case of a shower of rain, such an agreeable sheltered promenade as they have often found desirable; while the raised steps or standing-places, which run the whole length of the interior side confronting the range of dens or cages, will give ample room for twice the number of spectators that used to assemble at feeding-time below the terrace. There are fourteen compartments for the beasts, very much larger than they occupied before, generally about twice as large, besides a back parlour, or "growlery," for each of them, to which the



THE LATE DR. PARKES, ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

keepers have a private approach through the corridor behind. Above this corridor are the lodgings of the human attendants themselves, which are comfortable enough, well lighted, having an eastward aspect, and opening to the fresh air on that side. The collection at present includes a good many tigers, large and small, which are regarded with particular interest since we have heard so much of the recent exploits of the Prince of Wales among their kind in the Terai of Nepaul; several Indian and African leopards, with a jaguar and pumas from America; and some lions, which do not appear this winter to be in strong health. The tigers, however, look as well as ever they did, their graceful movements having free play on the spacious floor of their new abode. A piece of suitable timber, such as part of the trunk of a tree, with one or two branches, has been considerably placed in each of the dens for the exercise of climbing, of which the leopards are especially fond. The place is well warmed by a series of hot-air pipes. It is stated that the Prince of Wales intends to ask the Zoological Society to take charge of all the cubs he is bringing home from India.



THE NEW LION-HOUSE, ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

MINTON'S CHINA.

DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES.
BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICES.
TOLLEP and LUNCHEON SETS.
At all prices. New Designs daily.

JOHN MORTLOCK,

203 and 204, Oxford-street; and 31, Orchard-street,
Portman-square, W.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA

CUT TABLE GLASS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The stock consists of the newest and best patterns, selected
with much care, and is conveniently arranged for parties fur-
nishing to choose from.

First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.
Catalogue on application.
ALFRED B. PRARCE, 39, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
(Established 1799.)

GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.—The

ONE THOUSAND AND TWO pattern is a marvel of
cheapness, perfect in shape, elegant in appearance, and un-
equalled in price. Price, complete (for twelve persons), 5s. 6s.
Coloured Drawings post-free on application.—GARDNERS,
GLASS and CHINA MANUFACTURERS, 453 and 454, WEST
STRAND, CHANCERY-CROSS, W.C.

GARDNERS'

TABLE-GLASS SERVICES
are perfect
in their completeness.

No. 1. Plain £5 5 0
No. 2. Engraved Stars 5 5 0
No. 3. Richly Cut 5 5 0

Photographs post-free.
GARDNERS'

Glass and China Manufacturers,
453 and 454, West Strand, Charing cross.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

SLACK'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
By Elkington's Process over Silks, Nickel,
In wear, in use and in appearance, equal to Sterling Silver.

A Sample Spoon sent free. Middle, Strong, Thread, Fancy
for 20 Stamps. Pattern, Fiddle, Pattern, Patterns.

12 Table Forks 1 10 0 1 10 0 2 4 0 2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks 1 0 0 1 10 0 1 15 0 1 15 0
12 Table Spoons 1 10 0 1 10 0 2 4 0 2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons 1 0 0 1 10 0 1 12 0 1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons 0 12 0 0 18 0 1 2 0 1 5 0

Catalogues gratis. Orders over £2 sent per rail, free.
Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London.

GASLIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu,

or Bronze, Medial and Fittings, &c. A large assortment always
on hand. Every article marked with plain figures.
D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 65 and 68, High Holborn.

WILLIAM TARN and CO.

CARPETS, FLOORCLOTHS.

FURNITURE, BEDDING.

WINDOW CURTAINS of all Descriptions.

CORNICES, POLES, FRINGES.

SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN.

STOCKS LARGE, Choice, and Well-assorted

in Prices, Colours, and Qualities.
Our extensive premises, large stock, and numerous staff enable
us to carry out orders to any extent with promptness, combined
with moderate charges.

Patterns sent free. Country orders, if accompanied by a re-
mittance, will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM TARN and CO.,
NEWINGTON-CAUSEWAY and NEW KENT-ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

INVALIDS AND THE BEDRIDDEN.

HOOPER'S ELASTIC WATER or AIR

BEDS and CUSHIONS prevent bed sores and afford such
relief and comfort as cannot be obtained from any other descrip-
tion of Invalid Bed or Cushion.

Used in the Royal Families of England, Germany, &c., as well
as in the principal Hospitals at home and abroad. Illustrated
Price-List free by post.

HOOPER and COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers,
7, Pall-mall East, London.

LAWN MOWERS and GARDEN TOOLS.

DEANE and CO.'S Season 1876 priced Catalogue, post-free.
1. Lawn Mowers, from 6in. 21s. to 42in. £28.
2. Garden Rollers, 16in. 4s.; 18in. 4s.; 20in. 5s.
3. Garden Engines, Syringes, and Water Barrows.
4. Garden Barrows, Wood, 22s. 6d.; Iron, from 26s.
5. Garden Seats, from 16s. to 45s.; Tables from 10s. 6d.
6. Croquet Sets, in boxes, from 25s., with Stand, 30s.
7. Wire Netting, Arches, and Flower Stands.
8. Ornamental Vases, Iron, and Terra Cotta.
9. Gardeners' Tools—Spades, Scythes, Shears, &c.
10. Hot-Water Apparatus for Greenhouses, Pits, &c.
11. Iron Hurdles, Gates, Continuous Fencing, &c.
A discount of 5 per cent for cash payments of £2 and upwards.

Deane & Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.—A.D. 1700.

THE

AUTOMATIC CHARACTER

NEW WILLCOX AND GIBBS

SILENT SEWING MACHINE

IS SEEN IN ITS
SELF-REGULATING TENSION,
SELF-ACTING THREAD PULL-OFF,
SELF-REGISTERING STITCH-
INDICATOR,
SELF-HELPING FEED,
SELF-DETERMINING GUIDE-TABLE,
SELF-ADJUSTING NEEDLE,
SELF-CONTROLLING WHEEL-BRAKE.

These and many other carefully-considered devices, combine
to render the NEW WILLCOX and GIBBS beyond all com-
parison the NEAREST APPROACH yet made in Sewing
Machinery to perfection.

"AUTOMATISM."
NO OTHER SEWING MACHINE approaches it in all
DESIRABLE QUALITIES as an instrument for DOMESTIC
SEWING.

No other is so carefully, thoroughly, and perfectly constructed.
No other is so easily and quickly learned and used, or with so
satisfactory results.

SILENT, RAPID, ALMOST SELF-
ACTING,
Is, beyond anything heretofore known, efficient in the work-
room and welcome in the household.

A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN
HOME BEFORE PURCHASE.

CARRIAGE PAID. PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

WILLCOX and GIBBS SEWING-
MACHINE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

Chief Office for Europe, 150, CHANCERY, E.C. } LONDON.
West-End Branch—135, REGENT-STREET, W. }

MANCHESTER—16, CROSS-STREET (Royal Exchange).
GLASGOW—11, UNION-STREET.
BRIGHTON—32, NEW ROAD (facing North-street).
CANTERBURY—15, MERCERY-LANE.

CERTIFIED AGENTS IN ALL TOWNS.
ADDRESSES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.

PETER ROBINSON is now showing a
Continental Manufacturer's stock of
SILKS and VELVETS,
amounting to £18,000, embracing all the
New Shades for 1876.

The Velvets commence, Black, at 3s. 6d.; Colours, 4s. 9d.;
usual prices being 5s. 9d. and 6s. 11d.

The Silks commence at 3s. 6d. also.
100 pieces of Lyons Gros Grains, unsorted, at 2s. 9d. per yard,
and 150 pieces of Grisaille Silks of Lyons

manufacture, specially adapted for
Young Ladies' Costumes, price 2s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns post-free.

Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

FRENCH SILKS.—SPECIAL.

300 Pieces of Lyons Manufacture, beautifully
coloured, combining all the newest shades for 1876,
are now being sold at 3s. 6d. for 12 yards,
or any length cut at 3s. 3d. per yard. Patterns free.

at 21s. the Dress.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON, having purchased the

Stock of Silk Matchless of an eminent Customier,
comprising Five Thousand Metres, is offering the same for sale
at 6s. 6d. per yard. The usual price for this article is 14s. 6d.
per yard. Patterns post-free.

Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

NOW READY, NOVELTIES UNLIMITED FOR

LADIES' SPRING DRESSES,

In Silk Alpaca, Silk Poplins,
Spring Cashmeres, &c. A large collection of
Patterns (from 10s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. the Dress) post-free.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY IN FIFTY-TWO SHADES.

DRAP DE FRANCE (Fine Cashmere).

This elegant Fabric is all wool, beautifully soft,
and richer in its colourings than any previously introduced.
at 21s. the Dress.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, AND GRENADINE

MADE BALL and WEDDING DRESSES.

Specially prepared for this Season, several thousand
Elegant Robes in White, Black, and all colours,
from 18s. 9d. to 200s.

The "Maude," a most charming dress, with ample train,
profusely trimmed, with flounces and handsome tablier.
One Guinea, a substantial box included.

The new Robes in all the latest novelties post-free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

A FRENCH NOVELTY IN MANTLES.

"THE CELINA SCARF MANTLES."

The Shape is specially Becoming to Young Ladies.
To be had in Cashmere at 25s. 6d.,
in Silk or Sicilian at 32s.,
in Silk or Sicilian at 32s.,
only at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
226 to 227, Regent street, W.

HENRY GLAVE'S

NEW SPRING DRESSES.

Dagmar Twills, new Shades, 1s. 2d. a yard.
The Basket, or Mating Cloth, 10d. and 1s. 2d.
Tulle Damassé, a French Novelty, reversible, 9d.
Drap Granité, 1s. 3d. a yard; a new Roubaix Dress
Material.

Parisian Matelassé, 2s. 3d.; a mixture of pure Silk and
Wool.

Every New Shade in Roubaix Poplins from 11d. to
1s. 11d. a yard.

"The Suez Dress," 1s. 9d. a yard, plain colours.
"The Suez Dress," 1s. 11d. a yard, in Checks.

The "Indian Cashmere," New Spring Colours,
2s. 11d. yard, 48 in. wide.

Rich Silk and Wool Basket Checks, 1s. 2d. yard.
Tinted Steel Alpaca, 9d. to 2s. a yard.

The Grande Duchesse Lustré, 10d. a yard; a new
texture in plain Colours.

The Danish Lustré, in Spring Colours, 1s. 6d. yard.
Pure Coloured Gros Alpaca, 1s. 11d. yard.

A choice selection of the latest novelties post-free.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S

BLACK GOODS FOR MOURNING.

Black Grecian Cord, 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. yard.
Black Raven Cord, 1s. 2d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. yard.
A Special Parcel of wide Black Lace Lustrés, 1s. 4d.
a yard; worth 2s.

Black Cashmeres, 44 in. to 48 in. wide, 1s. 11d. to 6s. 11d.
Duchesse Cord, quite new, 1s. 11d. yard, a splendid
black material, 20 in. wide.

Double-width all-wool Black Matelassé Cloth for
Mantles and Costumes, 58 in. wide, 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d.,
and 8s. 11d.

Patterns of all kinds post-free.
534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Cheap Black Silks, Japanese Silks,
Yokohama Silks, Rich Lyons Black Velvets,
Rich Coloured Silks at 2s. 11d. and 3s. 11d. a yard.
Silk and other Patterns post-free.

534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

DRESSES! DRESSES! DRESSES!

Patterns free.
The Newest and Cheapest Tinted Alpaca.
The Newest and Cheapest Tinted Alpaca.
The Newest and Cheapest Checked Cloths.
The Newest and Cheapest plain Cloths.
The Newest and Cheapest Matelassés.
The Newest and Cheapest Grenadines.

The Newest and Cheapest Fabrics, of every description,
from 6d. the yard.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

The Newest Styles in the Newest Fabrics.
The Newest Costumes of every description, from 13s. 6d. to 5 gs.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Patterns free.
The Richest Black Silks, from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 11d. yard.
The Richest Coloured Silks, from 2s. 11d. to 6s. 6d. yard.
The Richest Japanese Silks, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. yard.
The Richest Damascene Silks, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. yard.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

DRESSES! DRESSES! DRESSES!

Patterns free.
The Newest and Cheapest Cambrics } From
The Newest and Cheapest Linens } 6d. yard.
The Newest and Cheapest Linens }
The Cheapest Washing Fabrics.
At BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS in new and

fashionable materials for Ladies' Jackets and Mantles,
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, Servants' Liveries, &c., at very
moderate prices for prompt cash only.

CHARLES MEEKING and CO.,
111 and 112, Holborn, and 111 and 112, Hatton-garden, London.

WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY.

A Manufacturer's STOCK now Selling at little more
than half price. Beautiful colours, wide width, price 7d. per
yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

SELLING OFF, HALF PRICE, EARLY

SPRING DRESSES.—Two large parcels Stripe Linen Lawns,
43d. per yard. Satin Stripe Tussors, 63d. per yard. Patterns free.
JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

SWAN and EDGAR.—SPRING

NOVELTIES.
Swan and Edgar are now making, in all departments, a large
daily display of NOVELTIES and CHOICE GOODS in LADIES'
DRESSES, and respectfully solicit an inspection. Novelties in
Silks, Costumes, Mantles, Dress Materials, Washing Fabrics,
Printed Cambrics, Ball Dresses, Morning Dresses, Millinery,
Parasols, Gloves, Lace, Ribbons, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c. All
goods marked at the lowest possible price. Patterns and Esti-
mates free. Parcels of 45 value sent carriage paid to any part of
the kingdom.—Piccadilly and Regent-street, London, W.

THE LONDON SILK DEALERS'

COMPANY, to inform their Friend and the Public that
they have REMOVED to 15, NEW BROAD-STREET, E.C.,
where they continue to supply any lengths of best Lyons Silks
and Velvets at wholesale prices. Patterns are forwarded upon
application. All Parcels carriage paid.

SILKS, NEW SPRING FABRICS,

COSTUMES.—Silks, from 2s. 4d. to 8s. 9d. per yard; Dress
Fabrics, from 4d. per yard. Patterns post-free. Costumes in
Silk, from 38s.; in Fabric, from 8s. 11d.
Z. SIMPSON and CO., 65 and 66, Farringdon-street.

By Special Appointment to

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE,
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.

MESSIEURS JAY et CIE. ont l'honneur

d'informer leur clientèle que leur achat et de retour
de Paris avec un Grand Choix de CHAPEAUX et COIFFURES
pour le PRINTEMPS. Les Chapeaux sont différents, et les
lignes très confortables; les Bonnets et Coiffures sont élégants
et de formes tout à fait nouvelles.

La Direction des Modes est confiée à une Française, sortant
des premières maisons de Paris, et ayant toutes les aptitudes
pour satisfaire la clientèle. JAYS.

MANTEAUX from the FIRST HOUSES

IN PARIS.
Messrs. JAY have made for themselves every season original
and exclusive Designs for Mantles. These are copied in London
and made up for various degrees of mourning. The French
Models, not being for mourning, though of the most fashion-
able kind, are always sold at about half the price paid for them
in Paris. JAYS.

BLACK COSTUMES, at 2 gs. each, with a

sufficient quantity for Bodice unmade.
JAYS.

GENUINE BLACK SILKS.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Messrs. JAY, being sorry to find in the frequent piracy of their
advertisements of Black Silks that an inferior article to that
which they offer is too frequently palmed upon the public, beg
to assure all customers that their Genuine Black Silks, from
3s. 9d. per yard, cannot be matched for cheapness, either in the
home or foreign Silk Markets. JAYS.

COMPARISON AND PROOF.

BLACK SILKS, Full Width, 3s. 9d. per

yard, late 5s. 6d.; Black Silks, 5s. 3d., late 5s. 9d.; Black
Silks, 6s. 9d., late 9s. 6d. Black Silks, patterns free. Messrs.
JAY, having effected a large contract at Lyons for these Silks,
warranted by the Manufacturers to be of excellent quality, invite
special attention to this importation. This statement may be
verified at Messrs. Jay's Establishment. JAYS.

5½ GUINEA BLACK SILK COSTUMES.

Engraving of Messrs. JAY'S 5½-Guinea Costumes forwarded
on application, gratis; also, a Pattern of the quality of Black Silk
from which these Costumes are made.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

Nos. 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

GASK and GASK

are now showing as under. Worthy of notice.
Oxford-street and Wells-street.

BLACK LYONS SILKS,

Very bright and soft, the best makes for wear, 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
5s. 6d., 6s. 11d. per yard. Very cheap.
Patterns free.

COLOURED LYONS SILKS.

All the New Spring Colours. Large lots at 3s. 11d. and
4s. 6d. per yard. Specially cheap. The New Damassé Silks.
Patterns free.

NEW PARIS COSTUMES.—Great

Novelties just received from the noted Paris Houses,
many of which are copied in really good Black or Coloured Silk,
at 6gs. the Costume, and in the New Materials at 2gs. A very
large choice, at all prices. Good silk Costume skirts, 52s. 6d.

DRESS MATERIALS.—A vast variety of

all the Fashionable New Fabrics for Costumes and Evening
Wear, from 9d. to 4s. per yard.
Patterns free.

GASK and GASK,

58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

READY-MADE DRESSES.

Costume Cord Dresses, 21s. each.
French Popline de Laine Dresses, 31s. 6d. each.
French Popline de Laine Dresses, 41s. 6d. each.
Finest satin Cord Dresses, 55s. 6d. each.
Alpaca Lustré Dresses, 27s. 6d. each.

The above can be made all one colour, or in two shades as now
so much worn, dark shades trimmed with very light tints being
especially fashionable.

Ladies in the country fitted by sending bolt of a dress.
C.C. BROTHERS and CO., 145, 147, 149, High-street, Borough.
Patterns of Materials and description of styles post-free.

ROYAL ESTAMENE SERGES,

in Navy Blue, Black, and various Colours.
Wellington, Somersetshire, it is well known both to the
commercial and fashionable worlds, has long been cele-
brated for the manufacture of Serges and other Woollen
Fabrics. These admirable Serges, repeatedly supplied to
the Royal Family by EGERTON BURNETT, are woven from
the finest Wools, and for ladies' wear they surpass all others
in excellence and durability. Salt water will not affect it. They
are adapted for all seasons of the year, and will be found espe-
cially suitable for Travelling and Seaside Costumes. Prices
1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., &c.
Pattern-Book of sixty shades sent post-free, on application.
Goods packed for exportation.
EGERTON BURNETT, Woollen Merchant, Wellington, Somerset.

PRETTY FLOWERS.—Bridal Bouquets

of the choicest Flowers, tastefully arranged, from 7s. 6d.;
Bridemaids' and other bouquets from 3s. 6d.; Baskets of
Flowers and Plants.—WILLIAM HOOPER, 88, Oxford-street,
London, W.

LADIES' CORDOVAN WALKING

BOOTS, 16s. 6d.
Stout Double Soles, adapted for Skating, Button, Balmoral,
or Elastic. Illustrated catalogues post-free.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL and BUNT, 192, OXFORD-
STREET, W.

LADIES' GARMENT SUSPENDER

relieves back, hips, and abdominal organs of a distressing
burden by suspending all the skirts over the shoulders. Indi-
cations to health. Of Drapers and Outfitters. Post-free, 1s. 8d.
and 3s. 2d.—H. SNOW, 62, Aldermanbury, London.

OPENING of NEW PREMISES.

Messrs. SAMUEL BROTHERS will OPEN, on TUESDAY,
APRIL 18, the New and Extensive Premises (nearly opposite
their present Establishment), situated at 65 and 67, LUDGATE-
HILL, E.C.

"WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS.

SAMUEL BROTHERS are the sole
proprietors of these novel materials.—
50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

"WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS for

BOYS.—Suits for a Boy 3 feet 8 inches in
height—C Class, 27s.; D Class, 31s.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

DUCHESS HAIR WAVER gives to the

hair a bolder and more natural wave than the ordinary
crimping pin, is painless; by post, 1 stamp.—UNWIN and
ALBERT, 17, Regent-street; and 6, Belgrave-mansions.

WANTED, Left-off Belongs, Uniforms,

Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest
price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on

NEW MUSIC.

D'ALBERT'S TRIAL BY JURY WALTZ.
A new Waltz on favorite Airs from Arthur Sullivan's Opera, by the above popular Composer. Illustrated. Price 4s.; postage free, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S TRIAL BY JURY POLKA.
On Airs from Arthur Sullivan's Opera. 3s.
D'ALBERT'S WEST-INDY POLKA. 500th Edition. 3s.
D'ALBERT'S SULTAN'S POLKA. 1000th Edition. 3s.
D'ALBERT'S KING PIPIN POLKA. 1000th Edition. 3s.
Postage free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S TRIAL BY JURY LANCERS. Played at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. Just published, a new Set of Lancers on Favorite Airs from Arthur Sullivan's Opera. Illustrated in Colours. Price 2s. net, postage free. Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S SWEETHEARTS WALTZ.
On Arthur Sullivan's popular song. Played daily at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. Price, post-free, 2s. net. Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S RINK GALOP. Played at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. Just published. Illustrated. Post-free, 2s. net; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S FASCINATION VALSE.
A Trois Temps. Beautifully illustrated. Post-free 2s. net. Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

D'ALBERT'S FLEUR DE THE QUADRILLE. On Favorite Airs from Lescaen's Comic Opera. Illustrated. Post-free 2s. net. Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DAN GODFREY'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.
THE ROYAL WELSH LANCERS. Illustrated.
MOHAWK MINSTREL QUADRILLE, on Harry Hunter's Popular Songs. Illustrated.
PLANTATION LANCERS, on Harry Hunter's Popular Songs. Illustrated.
FOUR LANCERS, on Popular Tunes. Illustrated.
TITANIA WALTZ. Illustrated.
ISIDORA WALTZ. New Waltz. Illustrated.
Post-free 2s. each, net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LE MESSAGE DES FLEURS. Valse.
Par GEORGES LAMOTHE, Composer of "Le Premier Hier" and "Bris des Nuits" Waltzes. Price 4s.; postage free, 2s.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE LOVE-SICK BOY. The defendant's song from "Trial by Jury." Words by W. S. Gilbert; Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Price 4s.; post-free half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata. Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Performed with immense success at the Opera Comique. Complete for Voice and Piano, 2s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MORNING AND EVENING. Words by Louisa Gray. 4s.
AT CLOSE OF DAY. Words by Gammis O'Brien. 4s.
Postage free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 1). Words by F. E. Weatherly; Music by J. L. MOLLOY. Price, post-free, 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S NEW SONGS.
FISHER MAID. Words by Miss Muloch. 4s.
WHEN GREEN LEAVES COME AGAIN. Words by Miss Muloch. 4s.
Postage free for half price in stamps.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SWEETHEARTS. Written by W. S. GILBERT. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Price 4s.; postage free, 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONGS by ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
THE JUDGE'S SONG, from "Trial by Jury." Sung by Mr. Fred Sullivan. With Portrait. 4s.
FENDER AND TRUE. Sung by Edith Wynne. 4s.
THE DISTANT SHORE. 4s.
THOU ART WEARY. 4s.
THOU'RT PASSING HENCE. 4s.
Postage free for half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-st.

HENRY PONTET'S NEW AND FAVOURITE SONGS.
SNOW FLAKES. Sung by Mlle. Titiens. 4s.
SLEEP! I'M WATCHING O'ER THEE. (Cradle Song.) Sung by Mlle. Titiens. 4s.
THE CHARMED SONG. Sung by Miss Annie Sinclair. 3s.
ITALIA. Composed expressly for and sung by Madame Trebelli. 4s.
Postage free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

W. STERNDALÉ BENNETT'S NEW SONGS.
MAIDEN MINE. 4s.
DANCING LIGHTLY. 4s.
STAY MY CHARMER. 4s.
SUNSET. 4s.
Postage free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE Late Sir WM. STERNDALÉ BENNETT'S LAST COMPOSITIONS for PIANO-FORTE.
SONATINA for the Piano-forte (posthumous work). Composed for his Grandson. Price (postage-free) 2s. net.
JANUARY (illustrated), for the Piano-forte (posthumous work). Price 2s. net.
FEBRUARY (illustrated), for the Piano-forte (posthumous work). Price 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW PIECES by COTSFORD DICK.
SECONDE BOURREE. 1s. 6d. net.
ROCOCO, for the Piano-forte. Price 1s. 6d. net.
MINUET, for the Piano-forte. Price 1s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FEARLESS. A splendid Song for Baritone Voice. Composed by CAMPANA. 4s.
BRIGHT EYES. Composed by ODOARDO BARRI. 4s.
OLD DONALD GRAY. Composed by W. H. HOLMES. 4s.
All sent postage-free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW COLLECTION OF NURSERY RHYMES.
OLD FRIENDS WITH NEW TUNES:
A Collection of Twenty Nursery Rhymes. Set to new and beautiful Melodies, by GEORGE FOX. Price, in illuminated Cover, 1s.; postage free, 1s. 2d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRUE BLUE. 2s. net.
TRUE TO THE LAST. In A and B flat. 2s. net.
A WARRIOR BOLD. In G and B flat. 2s. net.
The above favorite songs, by STEPHEN ADAM, are sung by Mr. Maybrick with the greatest possible success.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF CHAPPELL'S
MUSICAL MAGAZINE (No. 111).
contains the following Popular Dances:—
MANOLO WALTZ.
and Ten other Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c., including a New set of Lancers on Welsh Melodies, entitled
"THE ROYAL WELSH" LANCERS.
By DAN GODFREY, B.M. Gren. Guards.
Price One Shilling; post-free, 1s. 2d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

THE WATER-CARRIER ("Les Deux Journées"). By CHERUBINI. With German, French, and English Words—the latter as performed by the Carl Rosa Company. (The Royal Edition.) "The Water-Carrier" stands almost alone among operas, for, with the single exception of "Fidelio," we know of none that will compare to it for wealth of melody and richness of pure and chaste harmony."—Liverpool Mail.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street, London.

LEYBACH'S CALME ET SOLITUDE.
Caprice pour le Piano-forte. This day. Price 2s. net.
Boosey and Co.

LEYBACH'S MACBETH. Fantasia for the Piano-forte. This day. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

LEYBACH'S LOMBARDI. Fantasia for the Piano-forte. This day. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERS.
By FREDERIC CLAY. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves at Henry Leslie's and the Ballad Concerts with the greatest possible success. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

A LETTER. By BLUMENTHAL. New Song. Composed expressly for Mr. Sims Reeves. The words by Adelaide Proctor, Author of "The Message." Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

NANCY LEE. New Ballad. By STEPHEN ADAMS, Composer of "A Warrior Bold." In consequence of its very favourable reception last Wednesday, Mr. Maybrick will sing "Nancy Lee" at all the remaining Ballad Concerts. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

THE OLD LOVE IS THE NEW.—By F. H. COWEN. Sung by Madame Sherrington. "A melody of a particularly refined character, with an accompaniment introducing some exquisite passages."—Era. Price 2s. net. Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

THE LITTLE FISHERMAIDEN. By ANDERTON. Sung by Madame Patey at the Ballad Concerts. Price 2s. net. "A really beautiful song."—Standard. Boosey and Co.

WHY. By F. H. COWEN. Sung by Edward Lloyd. "One of the prettiest songs we have lately seen."—Orchestra. Price 2s. net. Boosey and Co.

ALMOST. By F. H. COWEN.—Sequel to "It was a dream." Sung by Madame Patey. "Almost" will be quite as popular as the celebrated air to which it is a sequel.—News of the World. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

DRESDEN CHINA. By MOLLOY. Sung by Madame Sherrington. "This song has already achieved a lasting reputation."—Graphic. "A deliciously-simple song." Scotsman. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co.

LILLIE'S ALBUM OF DANCE MUSIC;
containing the following complete sets arranged for young performers on the piano-forte: Lillie's Quadrille and Madame Angot Quadrille, Manola and Beautiful Danube Waltzes, the Original Lancers, and a Polka and Galop.
LILLIE'S FIRST MUSIC BOOKS, with 15 illustrations. 2s. 6d.
LILLIE'S SONG BOOK. Fifty nursery and youthful songs, illustrated in colours. 1s.
Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

SANTLEY'S TEN NEW BALLADS in ROOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 170, price 1s.
The Bella Hattou. Iron Blacksmith. Hattou. Devotion. Schumann. Fill the Cup. Schumann. Forging the Anchor. Benedict. A short year ago. San by. The British Tar. Hattou. Absent, yet present. Dichl. A life that lives for you. Sullivan.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S TEN BALLADS in ROOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 169, price 1s.
Across the Sea. Alone. Light in the window. We two. Weep not for me. Remembered. Beauty is so shy. Oh! be my own again. Little Flowers. The rising moon.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S TEN SONGS in ROOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 164, price 1s.
Birds in the Night. Mary Morison. My Dear and Only Love. The Mother's Dream. None but I can say. The Troubadour. 'Tis the Midnight Watch. Dove Song. Love not the World. O, that thou hadst harkened!

SACRED SONGS (Ancient and Modern).
Edited by JOHN HILES. A Collection of One Hundred Songs, containing all the best standard works. In addition to a number of new compositions written expressly for this volume by Sir Julius Benedict, J. L. Hattou, F. H. Cowen, Henry Smart, &c. Price 2s. 6d., paper; 4s., cloth, gilt edges.
Boosey and Co.

THE MESSIAH.—For Lent.—BOOSEY and Co.'s Shilling Edition.

MUSIC HALF PRICE AND POST-FREE.
Horwood and Clegg supply all orders by return of post. Lists of New Music gratis. All Music kept in stock. Best Editions.

THE BRITISH FLAG. New National SONG. Written by O. J. Rowe; Composed and sung by W. H. CUMMINGS.
Post-free, 2s. stamps.—Horwood and Clegg, 42, New Bond-street.

WELCOME HOME POLKA.
"Our Bertie comes, our Bertie comes; Our Bertie's home again!"
The prettiest polka composed for many years. Performed (with double encore nightly) by the Prince of Wales's favourite Hungarian Band. Post-free, 2s.
WILLIAM CZERNY, 349, Oxford-street.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANO-FORTE SCHOOL.
Section I.—No. 1. Piano-forte Tutor. Twenty-six Numbers of Section V, the End, now ready. FORTYTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

CHARLES HALLE'S NEW EDITIONS of PIANO-FORTE SOLOS and DUETS.
Also, the LAST COMPOSITIONS of STEPHEN HELLER and CARL REINCKE.
Each piece at half the marked price and postage-free. Prospectuses, containing full particulars, may be had of FORTYTH BROTHERS: London, 27A, Regent-circus, Oxford-street; Manchester, Cross-street and South King-street.

BOOSEY and CO'S PIANO-FORTE ROOMS.—Grand and upright PIANOS, by all the great makers, for SALE, HIRE, or upon the Three Years' System. Illustrated lists upon application.—295, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO'S MODEL COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE. In fine Walnut or Rosewood, Trichord, 40 gals. in Solid Mahogany or Black Walnut Case, and in elegant Rosewood or Walnut Case, 27 gals. This instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of standing well in tune, and is capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order.

BOOSEY and CO'S EBONISED and GOLD PIANETTES. 42s. 1. or upon the Three Years' System, 44 per quarter. In Italian Walnut, 43 per quarter.—295, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO'S SHORT IRON GRANDS in plain Walnut Wood and trichord. A very durable and well-toned instrument. Net price, 255; or on the Three Years' System, 45 10s. per quarter. Keys, Lipps, and Bonisch Grands, from 270.—295, Regent-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.

MUST I FORGET THEE? New Song, by Mrs. ARTHUR GOODEVE. Just published. Price 4s.; post-free, half price.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE CHILD'S DREAM. New Song, by HENRY SMART. Just published. Price 4s.; post-free, half price.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

TAMBOURIN. By COTSFORD DICK. New Piano-forte Piece by this popular Composer. Price 3s.; post-free, half price.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

DAVID and JONATHAN. New Sacred Song. Written by H. B. Farnie, composed by G. SEPPETE. Published in two keys. Price 4s.; post-free, half price.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE SPELLING BEE. New Song. By W. T. WRIGHTON. Price 4s.; post-free 2s. stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

LAY OF THE CROSS. VIRGINIA GABRIEL. Just published. New Song for Contralto. Price 4s.; post-free 2s. stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

RENDANO'S NEW PIANO-FORTE PIECES. Just published. Price 3s. each.
REVE DU PAYSAN.
MESSAGE DE LA PAYSANNE.
Two charming characteristic little pieces of moderate difficulty.
INTERMEZZO (Serenata in Gondola). 3s.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

C. GODFREY'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.
ROYAL EDINBURGH LANCERS (on Scotch Airs) Price 4s.
LEONIE WALTZ. Illustrated. Price 4s.
FLY-AWAY GALOP. Illustrated. Price 4s.
Post-free half price.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

MOLLOY'S NEWEST SONGS.
TOLD IN THE TWILIGHT (for Contralto).
THE DRIFTING BOAT.
THE CLANG OF THE WOODEN SHOON.
Price 4s. each.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

I HEAR THEE SPEAK OF A BETTER LAND. New Song. By ARTHUR CECIL. Published in two keys, C and E flat. Sung by Miss Annie Butterworth with the greatest success.
Price 4s.; half price.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

METZLER and CO., SOLE AGENTS for MASON and HAMLIN'S
Wholesale and Export.
Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

AMERICAN ORGANS by MASON and HAMLIN.
TESTIMONIALS from the most EMINENT MUSICIANS. ILLUSTRATED LISTS on application.
Sole Agents—METZLER and Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

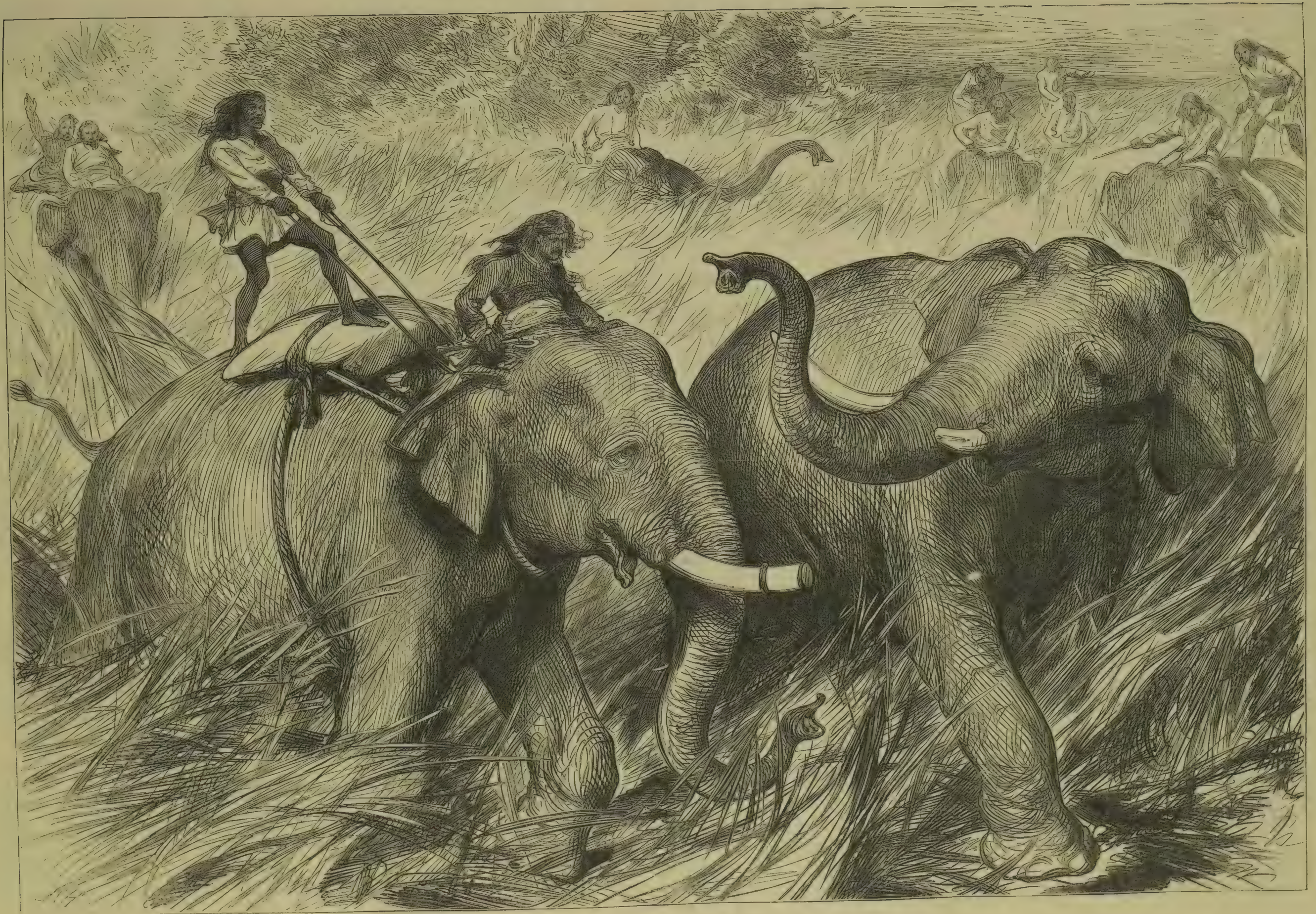
MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS.
NEW STYLES.
Prices from 18 guineas.
On the Three Years' System, 41 10s. a Quarter.
Catalogues gratis and post-free.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS.
Wholesale and Export Agents.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.
New Catalogue now ready.

THE ROYAL GAME OF MUSIC
(Registered).—A new game, combining instruction with amusement. Patronised by Royalty, the Press, and many eminent professors. Price 2s.
METZLER and Co., and all Music-sellers.

CHAPPELL and CO'S NEW ALEXANDRINE ORGANS. The best imitation of real pipe organs yet produced. From 20s. to 120 gns.

ALEXANDRE ORGAN.
MODELE FRANCAIS POUR SALON.
In handsome Italian Walnut Case.
Three Rows of Vibrators in Treble, Two Rows Bass, and extra Sub-Bass. Ten Stops and two Knee Swells.
TABELL.
1. Gamba. 2. Vox Humana. 3. Dulciana. 4. Flute. 5. Flute. 6. Flute. 7. Flute. 8. Flute. 9. Flute. 10. Flute. 11. Flute. 12. Flute. 13. Flute. 14. Flute. 15. Flute. 16. Flute. 17. Flute. 18. Flute. 19. Flute. 20. Flute. 21. Flute. 22. Flute. 23. Flute. 24. Flute. 25. Flute. 26. Flute. 27. Flute. 28. Flute. 29. Flute. 30. Flute. 31. Flute. 32. Flute. 33. Flute. 34. Flute. 35. Flute. 36. Flute. 37. Flute. 38. Flute. 39. Flute. 40. Flute. 41. Flute. 42. Flute. 43. Flute. 44. Flute. 45. Flute. 46. Flute. 47. Flute. 48. Flute. 49. Flute. 50. Flute. 51. Flute. 52. Flute. 53. Flute. 54. Flute. 55. Flute. 56. Flute. 57. Flute. 58. Flute. 59. Flute. 60. Flute. 61. Flute. 62. Flute. 63. Flute. 64. Flute. 65. Flute. 66. Flute. 67. Flute. 68. Flute. 69. Flute. 70. Flute. 71. Flute. 72. Flute. 73. Flute. 74. Flute. 75. Flute. 76. Flute. 77. Flute. 78. Flute. 79. Flute. 80. Flute. 81. Flute. 82. Flute. 83. Flute. 84. Flute. 85. Flute. 86. Flute. 87. Flute. 88. Flute. 89. Flute. 90. Flute. 91. Flute. 92. Flute. 93. Flute. 94. Flute. 95. Flute. 96. Flute. 97. Flute. 98. Flute. 99. Flute. 100. Flute. 101. Flute. 102. Flute. 103. Flute. 104. Flute. 105. Flute. 106. Flute. 107. Flute. 108. Flute. 109. Flute. 110. Flute. 111. Flute. 112. Flute. 113. Flute. 114. Flute. 115. Flute. 116. Flute. 117. Flute. 118. Flute. 119. Flute. 120. Flute. 121. Flute. 122. Flute. 123. Flute. 124. Flute. 125. Flute. 126. Flute. 127. Flute. 128. Flute. 129. Flute. 130. Flute. 131. Flute. 132. Flute. 133. Flute. 134. Flute. 135. Flute. 136. Flute. 137. Flute. 138. Flute. 139. Flute. 140. Flute. 141. Flute. 142. Flute. 143. Flute. 144. Flute. 145. Flute. 146. Flute. 147. Flute. 148. Flute. 149. Flute. 150. Flute. 151. Flute. 152. Flute. 153. Flute. 154. Flute. 155. Flute. 156. Flute. 157. Flute. 158. Flute. 159. Flute. 160. Flute. 161. Flute. 162. Flute. 163. Flute. 164. Flute. 165. Flute. 166. Flute. 167. Flute. 168. Flute. 169. Flute. 170. Flute. 171. Flute. 172. Flute. 173. Flute. 174. Flute. 175. Flute. 176. Flute. 177. Flute. 178. Flute. 179. Flute. 180. Flute. 181. Flute. 182. Flute. 183. Flute. 184. Flute. 185. Flute. 186. Flute. 187. Flute. 188. Flute. 189. Flute. 190. Flute. 191. Flute. 192. Flute. 193. Flute. 194. Flute. 195. Flute. 196. Flute. 197. Flute. 198. Flute. 199. Flute. 200. Flute. 201. Flute. 202. Flute. 203. Flute. 204. Flute. 205. Flute. 206. Flute. 207. Flute. 208. Flute. 209. Flute. 210. Flute. 211. Flute. 212. Flute. 213. Flute. 214. Flute. 215. Flute. 216. Flute. 217. Flute. 218. Flute. 219. Flute. 220. Flute. 221. Flute. 222. Flute. 223. Flute. 224. Flute. 225. Flute. 226. Flute. 227. Flute. 228. Flute. 229. Flute. 230. Flute. 231. Flute. 232. Flute. 233. Flute. 234. Flute. 235. Flute. 236. Flute. 237. Flute. 238. Flute. 239. Flute. 240. Flute. 241. Flute. 242. Flute. 243. Flute. 244. Flute. 245. Flute. 246. Flute. 247. Flute. 248. Flute. 249. Flute. 250. Flute. 251. Flute. 252. Flute. 253. Flute. 254. Flute. 255. Flute. 256. Flute. 257. Flute. 258. Flute. 259. Flute. 260. Flute. 261. Flute. 262. Flute. 263. Flute. 264. Flute. 265. Flute. 266. Flute. 267. Flute. 268. Flute. 269. Flute. 270. Flute. 271. Flute. 272. Flute. 273. Flute. 274. Flute. 275. Flute. 276. Flute. 277. Flute. 278. Flute. 279. Flute. 280. Flute. 281. Flute. 282. Flute. 283. Flute. 284. Flute. 285. Flute. 286. Flute. 287. Flute. 288. Flute. 289. Flute. 290. Flute. 291. Flute. 292. Flute. 293. Flute. 294. Flute. 295. Flute. 296. Flute. 297. Flute. 298. Flute. 299. Flute. 300. Flute. 301. Flute. 302. Flute. 303. Flute. 304. Flute. 305. Flute. 306. Flute. 307. Flute. 308. Flute. 309. Flute. 310. Flute. 311. Flute. 312. Flute. 313. Flute. 314. Flute. 315. Flute. 316. Flute. 317. Flute. 318. Flute. 319. Flute. 320. Flute. 321. Flute. 322. Flute. 323. Flute. 324. Flute. 325. Flute. 326. Flute. 327. Flute. 328. Flute. 329. Flute. 330. Flute. 331. Flute. 332. Flute. 333. Flute. 334. Flute. 335. Flute. 336. Flute. 337. Flute. 338. Flute. 339. Flute. 340. Flute. 341. Flute. 342. Flute. 343. Flute. 344. Flute. 345. Flute. 346. Flute. 347. Flute. 348. Flute. 349. Flute. 350. Flute. 351. Flute. 352. Flute. 353. Flute. 354. Flute. 355. Flute. 356. Flute. 357. Flute. 358. Flute. 359. Flute. 360. Flute. 361. Flute. 362. Flute. 363. Flute. 364. Flute. 365. Flute. 366. Flute. 367. Flute. 368. Flute. 369. Flute. 370. Flute. 371. Flute. 372. Flute. 373. Flute. 374. Flute. 375. Flute. 376. Flute. 377. Flute. 378. Flute. 379. Flute. 380. Flute. 381. Flute. 382. Flute. 383. Flute. 384. Flute. 385. Flute. 386. Flute. 387. Flute. 388. Flute. 389. Flute. 390. Flute. 391. Flute. 392. Flute. 393. Flute. 394. Flute. 395. Flute. 396. Flute. 397. Flute. 398. Flute. 399. Flute. 400. Flute. 401. Flute. 402. Flute. 403. Flute. 404. Flute. 405. Flute. 406. Flute. 407. Flute. 408. Flute. 409. Flute. 410. Flute. 411. Flute. 412. Flute. 413. Flute. 414. Flute. 415. Flute. 416. Flute. 417. Flute. 418. Flute. 419. Flute. 420. Flute. 421. Flute. 422. Flute. 423. Flute. 424. Flute. 425. Flute. 426. Flute. 427. Flute. 428. Flute. 429. Flute. 430. Flute. 431. Flute. 432. Flute. 433. Flute. 434. Flute. 435. Flute. 436. Flute. 437. Flute. 438. Flute. 439. Flute. 440. Flute. 441. Flute. 442. Flute. 443. Flute. 444. Flute. 445. Flute. 446. Flute. 447. Flute. 448. Flute. 449. Flute. 450. Flute. 451. Flute. 452. Flute. 453. Flute. 454. Flute. 455. Flute. 456. Flute. 457. Flute. 458. Flute. 459. Flute. 460. Flute. 461. Flute. 462. Flute. 463. Flute. 464. Flute. 465. Flute. 466. Flute. 467. Flute. 468. Flute. 469. Flute. 470. Flute. 471. Flute. 472. Flute. 473. Flute. 474. Flute. 475. Flute. 476. Flute. 477. Flute. 478. Flute. 479. Flute. 480. Flute. 481. Flute. 482. Flute. 483. Flute. 484. Flute. 485. Flute. 486. Flute. 487. Flute. 488. Flute. 489. Flute. 490. Flute. 491. Flute. 492. Flute. 493. Flute. 494. Flute. 495. Flute. 496. Flute. 497. Flute. 498. Flute. 499. Flute. 500. Flute. 501. Flute. 502. Flute. 503. Flute. 504. Flute. 505. Flute. 506. Flute. 507. Flute. 508. Flute. 509. Flute. 510. Flute. 511. Flute. 512. Flute. 513. Flute. 514. Flute. 515. Flute. 516. Flute. 517. Flute. 518. Flute. 519. Flute. 520. Flute. 521. Flute. 522. Flute. 523. Flute. 524. Flute. 525. Flute. 526. Flute. 527. Flute. 528. Flute. 529. Flute. 530. Flute. 531. Flute. 532. Flute. 533. Flute. 534. Flute. 535. Flute. 536. Flute. 537. Flute. 538. Flute. 539. Flute. 540. Flute. 541. Flute. 542. Flute. 543. Flute. 544. Flute. 545. Flute. 546. Flute. 547. Flute. 548. Flute. 549. Flute. 550. Flute. 551. Flute. 552. Flute. 553. Flute. 554. Flute. 555. Flute. 556. Flute. 557. Flute. 558. Flute. 559. Flute. 560. Flute. 561. Flute. 562. Flute. 563. Flute. 564. Flute. 565. Flute. 566. Flute. 567. Flute. 568. Flute. 569. Flute. 570. Flute. 571. Flute. 572. Flute. 573. Flute. 574. Flute. 57



TAME ELEPHANTS HUNTING A WILD ELEPHANT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS IN INDIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, who accompanied the hunting party of the Prince of Wales in the Terai of Nepal, sends us the sketches of those exciting adventures with tigers and elephants which have been partly reported by Mr. W. H. Russell in his *Times* correspondence. It was at the camp of Jamao, on the Sarda, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, that the Prince and Sir Jung Bahadoor and some of the gentlemen who attended his Royal Highness, rode forth with a pack of tame elephants to see the mode of fighting and capturing wild ones. There is nothing which so pleases a captive beast of this kind as to batter one of his free brethren into such a state of stupidity and weakness that he is unable to frustrate the arts of the snarer who slips the rope and chain round his legs and leads him into servitude. In Nepal this science is practised in perfection. There are certain elephants of great strength, courage, and address, which are kept for the purpose of fighting and catching their species. The one which took a leading part in that work on the day when the Prince went out to see it was a huge fellow with one tusk, having lost the other in action. He was named "Jung Pershad," his head and part of his body were painted red. "There were," says Mr. Russell, "two herds of elephants in the wood east of the camp, and it was Sir Jung's desire to capture them under the eyes of the Prince. Horses were ordered to be ready at an early hour, and the fast elephants with pads were sent on ahead for the Prince and his party. Howdahs cannot be used for this work—they would be swept off by the branches of the trees. The Prince had to get astride on a pad, holding on by a strap—the mahout in front with a 'kukeree,' or billhook, to cut creepers and urge his elephant on with twitches in the ear; and a man behind with a mallet to hammer the creature into full speed. These trained racers will do seven miles an hour, the usual pace of the animals being only two miles and a half. When the party had ridden a few miles they found the pad elephants and a number of others. The fighting fellows were on ahead engaged with some of the wild ones, who, headed by an old tusker, were showing a bold front and giving battle resolutely. 'Forward!' was the word. The Prince had at least a novel sensation now, for the elephant, 'kukereed' before and malleted behind, dashed on at a speed which would have been exhilarating enough. But he went crashing through trees, down ravines, up nullahs, through jungle in the most reckless manner; and he had a store of water in his proboscis which he replenished at every pool and sluiced himself with to cool his sides as he ran, drenching the Prince unmercifully. After two hours of this wild career, over very difficult country, Sir Jung called a halt, and suggested that they should send back and have the tents moved up to the place where they were, and continue the chase. But it was considered best to return to camp, as it might be difficult to have the tents struck, moved, and pitched by the evening. So the hunt was up again, till Sir Jung once more pulled up and told the Prince he was twenty-five miles from his camp, and they must give up and return. As they were dismounted, taking some refreshment, runners came up to announce that some of the wild herd had broken back. 'Mount at once,' exclaimed Sir Jung; 'you are not safe. Get on your elephants.' Another scout came to report that the tusker had struck to the left, and that the fighters were engaged with him. Off went Prince and party full speed again; but they did not see the battle. They only beheld the result; for, about ten miles back, they came on the captive—his legs tied, an elephant on each side and one before and one behind him, his proboscis deflected, his tail bleeding, his ribs punched, his head battered, his bearing exceedingly sorrowful. Sir Jung was by no means pleased. The men should have 'headed' the elephants, and he went off to tell them so; but he returned with the Prince, and in the course of the night and early morning the herd, fourteen in all, were brought in captive, and are now fastened up to undergo training and taming, one little creature being reduced to milk diet by hand. It was an experience. But everyone who said he was glad he had done it also admitted he did not want to do it again. The Prince was about the freshest of the whole party."

So far we have borrowed Mr. Russell's account of the wild-elephant hunting. It was Mr. Rose, one of the Prince's suite, who was actually chased by a wild elephant, as shown in the sketch we have engraved. This elephant chanced to be one which had broken its left tusk, a stump only remaining; but Mr. Rose had a narrow escape, being for a moment almost within reach of the elephant's trunk. In another illustration we see how "Jung Pershad," the largest fighting elephant owned by Sir Jung Bahadoor, is employed in the pursuit of a wild tusker. "Jung Pershad" made the wild tusker flee before him; but the latter, being less fat and heavy, escaped into the open, where he gave chase to the Prince's party again. The incident of a wild elephant running after some of the party took place before this; so that, in reality, the Prince's party were twice chased, but the first time was the most important.

With regard to the incident of the Prince's elephant being charged by a tiger, we have the following note, contributed by one of the gentlemen of his party:—"The game lay in a patch of forest, which was hemmed in by the pad-elephants. The howdah-elephants joined the circle at intervals, under the direction of Mr. Girdlestone. They all advanced into the wood. The ground was at first rising or hilly, but they soon came to a gully covered with high grass. Into this the elephants went, crashing down all before them. A cry of 'Bagh!' or 'Tiger!' was heard to the left hand and the reports of two guns. The circle of advancing elephants drew in, rapidly narrowing, and surrounded a clump of grass, which seemed alive with tigers. The Prince had the Maharajah on his left hand, and further to the left was General Sir D. Probyn, pistol in hand. The tigers, finding themselves hemmed in, rushed furiously round the circle, roaring loudly. The elephants were trumpeting, men shouting, and it was a scene of great confusion. Above all was heard the shrill voice of Jung Bahadoor, hurling imprecations on the head of any one who should allow the line to be broken. The grass on the side where the Prince had gradually become trampled down; yet a patch was still left, giving covert to the tigers. Out of this patch of grass they kept charging into the open. In one of their charges, the elephant ridden by his Royal Highness was attacked. Though a staunch animal, this elephant did not keep his front towards the tiger, but turned so as to receive the tiger upon his vast launch. This movement sent the mahout and the other persons upon the elephant reeling backwards; but the Prince instantly recovered himself, coolly turned round, and fired. The tiger was killed, his head being at that time very near the legs of Mr. Peter Robertson, the Prince's attendant, then seated behind him. Four tigers were killed at this one spot; but the biggest of them, the paterfamilias, is supposed to have escaped." This took place on Monday, Feb. 21, upon which occasion Mr. Russell writes:—"According to the best authority, there has never been, at any rate in recent times, such a bag of tigers made in Nepal as there was to-day, save on one occasion, when eight instead of seven fell to the rifle; but I believe the Prince of Wales is the only sportsman who ever shot six tigers

in one day in this country. Of these one was, as we have seen, killed before twelve o'clock; the others were killed in what was really one beat, which did not last more than an hour. The Prince killed two of these with single shots—one for each; he disposed of three in two or more shots each, and one was accounted for by 'outsiders.' The scene of this great slaughter was an immense tract of deep prairie on one of the branches of the Sarda—an island with sparse forest and thick jungle, such as tigers love. The afternoon's sport was inaugurated by a display rarely given to anyone to witness. With imperfect knowledge on the subject, I hazard the assertion that such a spectacle was never beheld by living man; and, indeed, it may be doubted if the like was ever seen in past ages. This was a procession of 700 elephants in single file. The Prince sat in his howdah waiting for three-quarters of an hour, and watching the wonderful column cross the arm of the Sarda. As I saw them afterwards they reminded me of an immense army seen at a distance moving in columns. There were 600 elephants belonging to Nepal, and about 100 which had come over with the Prince. To each elephant there were at least two persons, the mahout and a man on the pad; several carried three or four people. It is not too much to say that there were 1800 natives engaged in the beat. The money value of the animals was very great, for all were good, and Sir Jung Bahadoor had sent away 200 of the 800 he had assembled because they were not up to the mark or fit to do duty with the Prince of Wales in the jungle. Unless you have seen what mountains of sugarcane and green food an elephant can stuff down his throat you can form no idea of the vastness of the commissariat arrangements for this hunting party. When the elephants were all in position they wore ship from line stem and stern to line ahead, and began to move over the prairie like a vast fleet sweeping over the face of the deep.

"The death of the first tiger has been described in such detail that your readers may be spared the account of each find and of each finish. It may be as well to state at once that there was nothing done to secure such a bag for the Prince which was not perfectly legitimate. The animals were all *feræ nature*—natives and to the manner born; but they had been carefully watched for many weeks previously, and had been preserved very strictly, as far as tigers can be subjected to the preliminaries for destruction called preservation. The open country and the hilly districts, where it would not have been possible to beat, were 'driven' for tigers, and the beasts were gradually concentrated in a favourable situation where deer and water were abundant. But one, at least, of the beasts which perished to-day was not content with deer—a tigress, fetid, lean, and hideous; she was a man-eater, and within this very week had devoured a human being. Her food did not agree with her, at all events, for she was lank and wretched-looking. It is generally an old or sickly tiger which takes to man-eating. Too slow or too weak to run down antelope or deer, he pounces on some poor wayfarer at nightfall, and once he has found out how easy a prey a man is, he never tries for any other food. Of the six killed in the afternoon not once charged home to an elephant, but several made believe, or were about to do so, when they were stopped by a rifle ball. It is but just to say that, if Sir Jung Bahadoor had provided so admirably for the sport of his master's Royal guest, the Prince also acquitted himself worthily, and that his shooting was so good as to draw forth the encomiums of the famous Nepalese shikaree, who has killed to his own rifle more than 550 tigers, and who hopes to score at least 600 before he quits the field. So many of these *felina* has Sir Jung Bahadoor slain in his time, and he is yet quite capable of adding to the number with much certainty whenever occasion offers.

"When the Prince returned to camp there was excitement among the natives. The news had spread. Soon the six tigers were laid out, under Sir Jung Bahadoor's superintendence, in a row—four tigresses, two tigers—just as hares are put at the end of a drive at home. They were measured, and their wounds were looked at; and outside the circle formed by the Royal party and the Nepalese round the tigers gathered the silent natives, admiring somewhat reverently, for they have strange feelings about tigers, and hate and respect them, ascribing many virtues to the animal, and connecting his existence with their own in fanciful, mysterious fashion. The Prince expressed his sense of the pains and interest taken by Sir Jung Bahadoor in warm terms. 'Nothing could exceed his anxiety that there should be a good day.' It was not easy for eyes unaccustomed to the work to make out the tigers and their retreats in the grass. The Prince steadily refused to listen to advice. 'Fire just before you, Sir. There he is, in the grass in front!' He would not fire at an object he did not see. Once, when Sir Jung pointed out a tiger crouching in front which the Prince could not see, the elephants being close alongside, his Royal Highness crossed over from one to the other, and shot the beast from Sir Jung's howdah. The weapon with which the Prince shot his six tigers was a Henry 'Express' deer rifle, .450 bore, 4½ drachms charge. There is an idea that this rifle does not answer for close shooting, but it certainly was not justified by the results to-day. When three or four tigers were to be seen at one time gambling about in the grass like so many cats in a London square, it was natural that sportsmen unused to the business should feel excited; but, on the whole, the general feeling was that the creatures were not as 'game' as they might have been. An old hand observed, 'When they have seen as much of the gentlemen in stripes as I have done, they will think them far more interesting in the long grass than when they are mounted on the howdahs or clawing off the mahouts.' I hear that there were two man-eaters among the slain. The clothes and some bones of one unfortunate were found near the spot where the murderer met his doom. Another of the tigers had killed nine bullocks and buffaloes belonging to one village. Is it not a comfort to feel that justice in a mild way is overtaking these creatures, though one must admit that as they are cats with teeth and claws and stomachs they must have their 'rats and mice and other small deer?' It will be many a long year before Nepal ceases to keep up a good breed of tigers, and even as we sit at dinner news comes that there are some not very far off."

A number of the Prince's suite started on Saturday, the 26th, at ten o'clock, and were shooting everything that appeared, when at half past eleven, in thick tree jungle, they came to an open belt of high grass. About sixty yards from the line of beaters a very large tiger was suddenly seen to rise and gallop off. Mr. Moore and Colonel Ellis both fired two shots, and one of them must have wounded the tiger, which went a short distance to the left, and remained in some thicker and higher rough grass. The line of sportsmen hurried forward, and had hardly reached this grass when the tiger sprang out, and in an instant charged the nearest elephant, which was that of Mr. Julian Robinson, who had not even his rifle ready. The elephant received the charge on his side; the door of the howdah was torn open by the tiger, and the rifles were upset within it. The tiger was shaken off, but attacked the same elephant on the other side, wounding the mahout and tearing the elephant severely. Again he was thrown into the grass, but in another moment with a loud growl he violently charged Colonel Ellis's elephant, fastening himself on the animal's

head, with his right paw clawing the elephant's forehead, and holding on by his teeth to the gudailey, or quilted seat, on which the mahout sits; he bit the man's knee, while with his left paw he clawed the elephant's ear severely, and at the same time the mahout's ankle. The elephant swerved to the left, vainly endeavouring to shake off his adversary; but a shot from Colonel Ellis, who was able to lean over from the howdah, and to fire within a foot or so of the tiger's head, sent him staggering to the ground, and a second shot was unnecessary, as he lay quite dead. This tiger proved to be a male, very large, 9 ft. 6 in. in length. He was very heavy and broad, with an enormous head and a very powerful forearm.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

BIRDS AND REPTILES.

Professor A. H. Garrod began his ninth lecture on Vertebrated Animals, on Tuesday week, with remarks on the mechanism of the gizzard in birds for triturating their food, the action of which was illustrated by a model and explained by a new theory. He then described the differences in the hearts of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes, by means of which the order to which an animal belongs may be ascertained. The terms warm-blooded and cold-blooded were shown to be incorrect; and it was suggested that they should be replaced by "varying" or "unvarying in temperature." The temperature of mammals (generally about 99 deg. Fahr.) and that of birds (about 10 deg. higher) vary with the surrounding temperature; while that of reptiles remains unvariable, and may be hotter than that of mammals. The reptilia were next considered in the following order:—Crocodilia, chelonina (tortoises and turtles), lacertilia (lizards), and ophidia (serpents). The distinctions between crocodiles (found in the old and new worlds) and the alligators (only met with in America) were mentioned, and the arrangement of the mouth, whereby the crocodile is enabled to drown its prey without choking itself, was explained. The similarity in the osteology in birds and reptiles was noticed, as well as the number and irregularity of the teeth in reptiles. The shell of the tortoise was demonstrated to be composed of modified ribs and vertebrae, and the covering of the armadillo was shown to be developed from the epidermis. The lecture concluded with remarks on the differences and resemblances between lizards and serpents, illustrated by specimens.

CIRCULAR POLARISATION OF LIGHT.

Dr. William Spottiswoode's second lecture on Polarised Light, given on Thursday week, was devoted to Circular Polarisation. After explaining that the vibrations may take place in circles instead of straight lines, and that the motion in the circles may be either right-handed or left-handed, it was stated that in either case a series of particles originally in a straight line would during the motion be found arranged like a corkscrew or helix; in the one case right-handed, in the other left-handed. The combination of two such circularly polarised rays produces a plane polarised ray, and the plane of polarisation depends upon the amount of retardation which the slower of the two rays has undergone. Polarisation of this nature is produced by a plate of quartz cut perpendicularly to the axis. This law was verified by the use of monochromatic (red) light. The lecturer first cut off the light by the analyser, and then, by introducing a plate of quartz, restored it. The analyser having been turned, and the light again cut off, a second thicker plate of quartz was introduced, which restored the light, showing that the retardation, and consequently the turning of the plane of polarisation, depends upon the thickness of the plate. The experiment was repeated with blue light, and it was found that the analyser must be turned through a greater angle in order to cut off the blue ray than the red; hence rays of different colours are turned through different angles by a given plate of quartz. It was next very clearly shown that there exist two kinds of quartz, right-handed and left-handed, and that the colours are arranged in one order by a right-handed crystal and in the reverse order by a left-handed crystal. The use of a bi-quartz, or combination of two such crystals, for determining the position of an unknown plane of polarisation was also explained. The various methods for converting plane into circular and circular into plane polarisation were next considered—viz., by Fresnel's rhomb, by metallic reflexion, and by a quarter-undulation plate. By the aid of any of these appliances a selenite may be made to imitate quartz in its chromatic effects. This was beautifully illustrated by concave crystals, in which the rings were made to flow in or out, according to the position of the auxiliary apparatus; and selenite devices were also made to assume all the tints of the spectrum in order. The lecturer then performed the very delicate experiment of examining the nature of the polarisation of the light in different parts of the spectrum of polarised light, and showed that in the bright and dark bands it is plane polarised, midway circularly, and at the intermediate parts elliptically polarised. He concluded with the exhibition of a new revolving analyser, by means of which all the phases of chromatic polarisation were shown at one time upon the screen. The instruments used on this occasion are the largest ever constructed. They consisted of, first, a pair of Nicol's prisms, the first of really large dimensions, constructed under Mr. Ladd; second, a still larger pair, and the revolving analyser, constructed under Messrs. Tisley and Spiller; and, third, a pair equal in size to the second, lately made by Mr. Ahrens.

GEOLOGICAL MEASURES OF TIME.

Professor T. M'K. Hughes, of Cambridge, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, March 24. He began by referring to the vast system of chronology, piled upon geological observations, the foundations of which he proposed to examine. The measures employed in attempting to estimate the absolute age of any geological phenomena he grouped under two principal heads, astronomical and geological. In regard to the first, he considered the period during which the sun can have illumined and warmed the earth, and the time it would take for our earth to cool down to its present state. These belong, he said, to the pre-historic time of geology. There is no record of molten earth, and no evidence of the cause of heating. The irregular cooling from the original high temperature of a mass of unequal conductivity will explain all we see. We must look to the physicist for the next great advance in geology, only claiming for our earth, within the whole of the period of which we can read the record of the rocks, conditions which, though locally changing, have been, on the whole, similar to those which now obtain. Astronomers give us 3,500,000,000 years within which to develop our earth into its present condition, which, he said, will suffice for our present purpose. The Professor next commented on the notion of correlating the period of known astronomical combinations with episodes in the earth's history, and adduced reasons for his opinion that such speculations have been pushed too far. He then adverted to the measures of time based upon glacial action. The old philosophers and modern glacialists assign all these phenomena to one or a few deluges, and allow interglacial periods; yet there is no evidence

that all the facts belong to one period, and there is really no more reason for speaking of a glacial than of an alluvial period. The belief in the greater or shorter lapse of time that has taken place between the periods of the world's history founded upon palæontology—that is, on the amount of change in the life of the period—is only a vague impression. Professor Hughes next considered the geographical evidence; in the first place, that derived from the phenomena of deposition, due to chemical, organic, and mechanical causes, which he illustrated by specimens and diagrams, especially referring to the different rates of time at which carbonate of lime is deposited, the formation of peat, the growth of deltas, and the action in agricultural drain-pipes. He then adverted to denudation, commenting upon diagrams illustrating the irregularity in time due to unequal power of resistance to river action and uniform or irregular earth movements, the recession of the waterfalls of Niagara, and the formation of lake terraces. The chief waste by denudation, he said, goes on at a few places, and the extent is small; hence the depth of a valley is no measure of antiquity, unless the rate of recession can be ascertained. The geological measures of time, therefore, possess no absolute certainty at present.

TOUCH AND SIGHT.

Professor Croom Robertson's third and concluding lecture on the Human Senses, on Saturday last, was specially devoted to the relations between touch and sight. It was explained that, however much we are indebted to sight, it is touch that does the real work of perception. The organ is not limited to a particular spot, but is literally commensurate with the whole surface of the body, and all the organic sensations are allied with skin-sensibility. If touch were not the most diffused and constantly excited of all the senses, it would go hard with our knowledge of the world and our practical action in it. The Professor then commented on the way in which touch leads us out beyond ourselves to objects apart from us, referring to touch with and without movement, and discussing the psychological questions involved. In regard to the way in which present impressions are related to previous impressions, he referred to the blind spot in the back of the eye, which does not appear in our field of vision, because our perception is the interpretation of the present impression by means of past experience; and he described how differences of touch in different parts of the skin had been demonstrated by Weber's experiments—the tip of the tongue having been shown to be sensitive to two points of a compass the twenty-fourth part of an inch apart, while the skin at the back of the neck requires them to be two inches apart to feel the two points. The hand was described as the chief organ of touch, to which the rest of the skin plays a part like that of a web about a spider; let there be the least suggestion of contact, and there is the hand ready to be borne thither in order to feel for itself. Bishop Berkeley's "Theory of Vision," it was stated, deals precisely with the question of the relation of sight to touch; and, though the results have been improved upon in detail by later inquiry, its leaves nothing to be desired in point of scientific spirit. According to it, we have our knowledge of objects, as to their size, shape, structure, mutual distance, direction, and so on, all from touch; and the sensations of sight are mere signs or suggestions of tactile experiences that we have had or might have. After demonstrating still further how inextricably sight and touch are involved with each other, the Professor made some remarks upon the world as perceived by us and by the lower animals; and in concluding he alluded to our now hearing so much of our inheritance from our ancestors, by way of original mental constitution, represented in the nervous system; but added, that there is a danger of our forgetting that what we know, and feel, and will, is largely determined by our social surroundings, and by the social tradition which in spoken or written words is handed on from generation to generation.

Mr. E. Burnett Tylor, F.R.S., will give a discourse on Ordeals and Oaths at the evening meeting on April 7.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN APRIL.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the morning of the 12th, near Saturn on the morning of the 20th, near Mercury on the 24th, near Mars during the evening of the 26th, and Venus on the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the	1st at 12 minutes after	4h. in the afternoon.
Full Moon "	8th at 39 "	7 " afternoon.
Last Quarter "	16th at 37 "	8 " afternoon.
New Moon "	24th at 3 "	7 " morning.
First Quarter "	30th at 27 "	10 " afternoon.

She is furthest from the Earth on the afternoon of the 14th, and nearest on the afternoon of the 26th.

Mercury rises about 16m. before the Sun on the 1st day; this interval decreases gradually till on the 20th, when the Sun and planet rise nearly at the same time; and from the 21st day till June 21 the planet rises after the Sun, or in daylight. On April 22 the Sun and this planet set nearly at the same time; on the 25th he sets 21m. after sunset, and this interval increases to 57m. by the end of the month. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 56m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. 33m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 33m. p.m. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 22nd, near the Moon on the 24th, in ascending node the same day, and in perihelion on the 29th.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 10th at 11h. 9m. p.m., or 4h. 22m. after the Sun; on the 20th at 11h. 32m. p.m., or 4h. 29m. after the Sun sets; on the last day of the month at 11h. 47m. p.m., or 4h. 27m. after sunset. She is in perihelion at midnight on the 3rd, and near the Moon on the afternoon of the 27th. She is due south on the 1st at 2h. 47m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 57m. p.m., and on the last day at 3h. 6m. p.m.

Mars is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 10h. 30m. p.m., on the 10th at 10h. 31m. p.m., on the 20th at 10h. 28m. p.m., and on the 30th at 10h. 24m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the evening of the 26th. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 42m. p.m., and on the last day at 2h. 10m. p.m.

Jupiter rises on the 9th at 10h. 22m. p.m., on the 19th at 9h. 39m. p.m., and on the 29th at 8h. 54m. p.m., and is visible throughout the night after these times. He is near the Moon on the 12th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 20m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 16m. a.m.

Saturn is a morning star, and rises on the 10th at 4h. 6m. a.m., on the 20th at 3h. 28m. a.m., and on the 30th at 2h. 51m. a.m.; being 1h. 12m., 1h. 27m., and 1h. 44m. respectively before sunrise on these days. He is near the Moon on the 20th. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 44m. a.m., and on the 30th at 8h. 0m. a.m.

Professor Blackie, at the dinner of the Glasgow Celtic Society, said that the true Highlander was not the fellow whose name began with Mac, nor the fellow who rejoiced in a kilt, nor the fellow with a Highland dress or Highland legs, but the man whose soul was inspired with Highland memories and associations.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The Royal Italian Opera opened—according to long previous announcement—on Tuesday evening, with Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell." As we have already given a summary of the arrangements promised by Mr. Gye in his prospectus of the new season, there is but little now to be said of the one performance that comes within the scope of this notice, the opera chosen for the opening night being a familiar one, and the cast having been identical with that of last season. Again Signor Marini was Arnoldo, but had to omit some of the music, owing to severe cold and hoarseness. Even under these disadvantages, however, his fine declamation and his high range of chest voice were occasionally displayed with effect, as in the duet with Tell and the trio with Tell and Walter. Mdlle. Bianchi was likewise indisposed, but she sang with scarcely any evidence of it, especially in the romanza for the Princess Mathilde, "Selva opaca," which was greatly applauded. M. Maurel was again an excellent representative of Tell, Signor Sabater having given the song of the Fisherman with good effect. Signor Bagagiolo's fine bass voice told with effect in the music of Walter, and other characters were also filled as formerly. The orchestra played the overture brilliantly, and the allegro portion had to be repeated. The scenic effects were as splendid as ever, and the ballet action included some skilful dancing by Mdlles. Girod, Laurenon, and Bourdet. Signor Vianesi conducted, and was warmly welcomed on his reappearance. The opera terminated with the Altorf scene, and the performance was preceded by the National Anthem.

On Thursday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was to be the opera; and for this (Saturday) evening "Don Giovanni" was announced.

The sixty-fourth season of the Philharmonic Society opened, on Thursday week, with a concert of very high interest, both in selection and performance. Madame Schumann made her second appearance since her return after an absence of nearly three years, caused by illness. In her rendering of Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G) the great pianist produced a profound impression by her admirable executive powers and the still higher merits of her intellectual rendering of a work belonging to the grandest school of musical thought. It may be questioned whether at any earlier period of her career Madame Schumann has played more magnificently than on Thursday and at the previous Saturday afternoon Popular Concert. On the occasion now specially referred to she was heard in two unaccompanied pieces, besides the concerto with orchestral accompaniments. These were Chopin's "Notturmo" in F sharp minor and Ferdinand Hiller's "Zur Guitarre." Her reception was as enthusiastic as that with which she was welcomed on the Saturday before. The orchestral performances were generally excellent, especially so in Schumann's symphony in C, classed as No. 2, but in reality later in composition than No. 4 in D minor, which was brought out afterwards, although an earlier work. The concert opened with Mendelssohn's overture, "The Isles of Fingal," and closed with Weber's to "Euryanthe." Mdlle. Ida Corani sang effectively in the Queen of Night's bravura song from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," and two lieder, by Taubert and Brahms; and Signor Pollione Ronzi (a tenor from La Scala, at Milan) made a successful first appearance in Stradella's old church aria, "Pietà Signore." Mr. Cusins conducted with his usual care and judgment, and was received with applause on recommencing the duties of his office, this being the tenth season of his occupancy thereof. At the next concert, on April 6, the programme will include Brahms's "Requiem."

The last of the Afternoon Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Saturday, when the grand playing of Madame Schumann was again the special feature. This was heard in her husband's pianoforte quintet, in E flat, and in four numbers of his "Kreisleriana" for piano solo. Spohr's string quintet in G major was finely rendered by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti; and two vocal pieces were very effectively sung by Miss Catherine Penna, accompanied by Sir J. Benedict. The hall was crowded.

The second of the subscription concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, yesterday (Friday) week, included several admirable displays of the fine singing of the choristers, who gave with grand effect Wesley's motet, "Exultate Deo" (for the first time here); Mendelssohn's noble setting of the forty-third Psalm, "Judge me, O God;" Bach's motet for double choir, "The Spirit also helpeth us," and other sacred pieces, and some secular part-songs. Mr. Sims Reeves sang finely in Handel's recitative and air, "Deeper and deeper still," and Mr. F. Clay's pretty ballad, "The Reaper and the Flowers;" and other vocal solos were contributed by Mdlle. Ida Corani, Miss Bolingbroke, and Signor Federici, the selection having been agreeably varied by Madame Varley-Liebe's brilliant violin-playing.

Yesterday (Friday) evening a very interesting concert was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, in commemoration of the 144th anniversary of the birth of Haydn, whose oratorio "The Creation" was given on the occasion. Owing to the illness of Madame Blanche Cole, who was to have sung the soprano parts, her place was filled by Miss Blanche Lucas. Of the performance we must speak next week.

Only four more of the twentieth series of Crystal Palace Saturday concerts now remain to be given, including this week's, and the performance, on April 22, for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. Last Saturday's programme comprised the ninth and last of Beethoven's symphonies—that entitled the "Choral" symphony, from its concluding with a vocal setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." Thus was fulfilled the promised rendering of all these great works in serial order. The sublime production given on Saturday was rendered with grand effect, especially in its three important orchestral divisions; the vocal solos having been well sung by Mdlle. Johanna Levier, Miss Annie Butterworth, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli, and the choral portions of the score by the Crystal Palace choir. The concert opened with a cleverly written overture to an ode entitled "Euterpe," composed by Charles E. Horsley, whose recent death we have already recorded, and from whose early promise more might have been anticipated than has been realised. A song, "The night shades gather," from the same ode, was sung by Miss Butterworth; and a recitative and air, "Lord, in youth's eager years," from Mr. Horsley's oratorio "Gideon," was expressively rendered by Mr. Lloyd. Mdlle. Levier having contributed the aria "Non so piu," from "Figaro," and Signor Foli the drinking-song from "Der Freischütz." Rossini's overture to "William Tell" concluded the concert.

Last Saturday's afternoon concert at the Alexandra Palace included effective orchestral performances of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, and Auber's overture to "Le Philtre;" Mdlle. Krebs's fine pianoforte-playing in Weber's "Concert-Stück;" and a new cantata, "The Consecration of the Banner," for soprano and contralto, solo, and chorus, by Mr. J. F. H. Read, of which we must await some other opportunity to speak. The solo singers were Madame Edith Wynne and

Miss Amy Gill. Detached pieces were also given by these vocalists and by Mr. W. Courtney and Signor Monari Rocca. At this (Saturday) afternoon's concert Handel's "Susannah" is to be revived, the oratorio, it is said, not having been heard entire during the present century.

An interesting concert took place at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) evening, for the benefit of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage. The vocalists announced were Miss Wilhelmine Gips, Madame Clara Suter, Miss Emily Mott; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilford Morgan, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Henry Roe. The programme also included performances by the band of the A division of Police.

A grand evening concert is to take place, on Tuesday next (under very distinguished patronage), in aid of the Casa Vocalista, the Home for Female Students of Dramatic Music, at Milan. Some eminent artists are to give their services, including Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Irene Ware, and Miss Beata Francis; Miss Annie Butterworth and Miss Julia Elton; Mr. James Sauvage and Mr. W. Shakespeare; M. Boutenop and Signor Federici; with Mr. Henry Loge as solo pianist, and Signor Landegger as conductor.

The Queen has consented to become the patron of the Triennial Musical Festival, to be held at Bristol in October next. The committee have already secured the services of Madame Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Herr Behrens (bass), and the new tenor, Gayarre.

THEATRES.

DUKES.

We mentioned last week that the authors of "The Tale of a Tub" were Mr. Paul Meritt and Mr. H. Girton: the latter name we find is an anagram of Mr. Righton. This clever performer is the support of Mr. Robert Reece's new piece, entitled "An Old Man." It is needless to say that Mr. Righton enters fully into the author's idea, which is somewhat peculiar—that of an old man who wishes to be regarded as still young, and who is vain enough to think that a pretty young girl is in love with him. The latter happens to be his grandson's wife, though he does not know it. An old comrade of his (for he is a soldier) visits him; and, while drinking together, tells him of the flight of his daughter, who had been betrayed by one whom he ultimately identifies with Lieutenant Grant, his grandson aforesaid. The old man's indignation is great, and leads him to snatch his military honours from the young man's breast; after which, in the excess of his passion, he falls senseless. Thus ends the first act. In the second the old man slowly recovers from his fit, and by more than one ingenious trick, though with difficulty, is made to understand that the Lieutenant and the young lady are really and properly married. The plot is rather perplexed by the envious misconduct of Anne Brown, the housekeeper (Miss M. Daly), a part capably performed. Miss Louisa Moore, as Minnie, the young lady who is the cause of all the anxiety, acted the part with great delicacy and judgment. The motive of the piece is entirely intellectual—that of the moral cure to be effected on the old man by the events which somewhat too much agitate him. The dialogue is good; pathetic and witty by turns, as the action of the scene requires.

OLYMPIC.

A new farce, entitled "Fascinating Fellows," has been produced here, by the author of "A Dodge for a Dinner." Mr. L. Sothorn, as Mr. Gregory Gay, indulges in flirtation with a female at Cremorne, and almost loses, in consequence, the lady with whom he is really in love. A misleading card of address conducts him to the house of a friend of the latter, where he meets with many perplexing circumstances, out of which he finds it difficult to extricate himself with credit. Whether the fascinating fellow is punished by the loss of his mistress altogether we will not undertake to say positively, but no doubt he is in danger of incurring that bitter penalty. "The Gascon" continues to attract.

We understand that Sir Randal Roberts, Bart., is about to appear on the London stage. He has written a comedieta, entitled "Under the Veil," which has been performed in the country, where the author was remarkably well received. He is also the author of a drama called "Old World and the New," in which he designs to appear in the metropolis.

Mr. G. W. Moore's annual benefit will take place at St. James's Hall next Tuesday, when there will be special performances in the afternoon and evening in the great hall.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Choral Songs for School or Home," by Robert Jackson (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This little volume contains a collection of four-part songs, written in an agreeable, melodious style, well calculated, as intended, for use in singing classes and middle-class schools.

"Jack and Jill" (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.), is a setting, by Mr. A. J. Caldicott, of familiar nursery rhymes as a four-part song. The musical phrases are melodious, and the vocal harmony is well laid out for the voices.

"Je vous adore" (published by Czerny) is a graceful song in the style of a romance, the words of which (notwithstanding the title) are English, the French phrase serving as the refrain.

"The Robin Redbreast," song, by W. C. Levey (Metzler and Co.), has a pretty melody in six-eight tempo, lying within so small a compass of notes as to be available by any voice, however limited in extent.

The Christmas number of the "Australian Musical Magazine" has reached us from Messrs. Nicholson and Ascherberg, of Melbourne. A coloured frontispiece gives a significant illustration of the difference between a Christmas season at the Antipodes and that to which we are accustomed. A merry party is shown regaling al fresco, amidst surrounding of rich verdure and foliage, and under a temperature such as we expect (but do not always experience) at midsummer. The publication referred to is a shilling serial, and the number now specified contains thirty-two pages of music of a varied description, chiefly vocal, well calculated for popular circulation.

The Goldsmiths' Company has granted £50 in aid of the funds of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, and a like sum for the United Kingdom Beneficent Association at Berners-street; and the Merchant Taylors' Company has voted a hundred guineas to the Waspit fund.

Mr. G. R. Stephenson, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, took the chair at the annual dinner of that incorporation, which took place at Willis's Rooms on Saturday evening. Lord Sandhurst responded for the Army, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne for the Navy, the Earl of Carnarvon for her Majesty's Ministers, Lord Halifax for the House of Lords, Mr. Lowe for the House of Commons, the Netherlands Minister for the distinguished visitors, and the Lord Mayor and Mr. Goschen for the Corporation and guilds of the City of London.



SKINNING A TIGER.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS IN INDIA.



THE PRINCE OF WALES' ELEPHANT CHARGED BY A TIGER.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

S K E T C H E S I N M A D R I D .



THE "OCTROI" AT THE ENTRANCE TO MADRID.



THE WATER SUPPLY OF MADRID.

SKETCHES IN MADRID.

The Spanish capital has been treated with a series of festivities in honour of the triumphal return of King Alfonso from witnessing the surrender of the defeated Carlists in the Basque Provinces and Navarre. These proceedings comprised a thanksgiving service in the Church of Santa Maria; a funeral mass for the souls of those who fell in battle; 10,000 presents of a shilling each to the Madrid poor; a bull-fight and special functions in the theatres Español, Circo, and Principe Alfonso; illuminations of gas in the Puerta de Alcalá; fireworks in the Retiro; a triumphal arch in the Plaza de la Villa; a gold crown presented to the King in public on his entering at the head of the army; crowns, flowers, and poetic addresses to the army; and an extra dinner to the whole of the troops in the Madrid garrison. The metropolitan city was therefore unusually gay during several days of last week. The illustrations, however, to which we have now to refer are such as represent the ordinary aspects of life in Madrid. One shows the manner of collecting the "octroi," or town tolls, at the entrance to the city, which is similar to that observed in many other cities of Continental Europe. The subject of the other sketch is the filling of casks by the public apparatus for water supply, to answer the demands of a dry and sun-burnt population. Their use, indeed, of water for the purposes of cleanliness is not extravagantly large. Melons and other pulpy fruit will also help to assuage thirst, even in a climate that is always either scorching hot or bleakly cold, but where a refreshing temperature is seldom or never felt.

FINE ARTS.

WORKS FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The following are among the principal works intended for the ensuing exhibition at Burlington House:—

- J. E. Millais, R.A.—1. "Over the Hills and Far Away," a large Scotch landscape. 2. A whole-length portrait of the Duchess of Westminster. 3. A half-length of Mrs. Schlesinger. 4. A bust portrait of Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy of India. 5. "The Sick Child."

F. Leighton, R.A.—"The Daphnephoria," a very large picture representing a procession formed at Thebes on the occasion of the Festival of Apollo.

F. Goodall, R.A.—1. "The Holy Mother and Child." 2. "An Intruder on the Bedouin's Pasture." 3. "Sheep-washing near the Pyramids of Ghizeh."

P. F. Poole, R.A.—"The Meeting of Oberon and Titania."

P. H. Calderon, R.A.—1. "His Reverence," a couple of Arlesiennes saluting Monsieur le Curé. 2. "Will he come?" a similar couple seated expectant at a window. 3. "The Nest." 4. "Margaret," portrait of a young lady.

W. P. Frith, R.A.—1. "Scene from the 'Vicar of Wakefield.'" Squire Thornhill "sets the little boys to box to make them sharp, as he called it." 2. "Scene from Molière's 'L'Amour Médecin.'" 3. "A Confession below the Palace of the Doges." 4. "The Lovers' Seat."

J. Pettie, R.A.—1. "The Step," an interior scene in the seventeenth century: a little girl practising her dancing-lesson to the intense delight of her stately granddam. 2. Portrait of "Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham." 3. "The Threat," a half-length, life-size, of a knight in armour. 4. Portrait in costume of the sixteenth century.

W. T. C. Dobson, R.A.—1. "The Virgin Mary"—companion to "The Good Shepherd," by the same. 2. "Rebecca." 3. "At the Well," a head in water colours.

J. R. Herbert, R.A.—1. "Judith." 2. A single figure of the boy Daniel: the same that is to appear in the large wall-painting for the Peers' Robing-Room of the Westminster Palace, upon which the artist has been so long engaged.

E. M. Ward.—1. "A Year after Saarbrück," an incident in a Brittany Church. 2. "The Spring Morning," portrait of a lady. Mrs. Ward will send—1. "Mrs. Fry Visiting Newgate." 2. "The Ugly Duckling," from Hans Andersen's poem.

R. Ansdell, R.A.—1. "The Cattle are in the Corn." 2. "Caught at Last," a sheep-dog standing over a dead fox. 3. "After a Spate." 4. "A Wandering Minstrel."

C. W. Cope, R.A.—"The Council of the Academy Sitting in Judgment on the Pictures sent in for Exhibition."

Pictures of importance may also be expected from Messrs. Hook, Watts, Elmore, Armitage, and Horsley.

E. Long, A.—"The Pool of Bethesda": an important picture, with three principal figures.

Alma-Tadema, A.—1. "The Candidate": a youth with his friends awaiting an audience with Agrippa. 2. "A Bacchante," and perhaps a third picture, if it arrive in time from Rome, where the artist has been lately painting.

E. J. Poynter, A.—"Atalanta's Race," a large decorative work.

Sir John Gilbert, A.—1. "Richard II. Resigning his Crown." 2. "Crusaders and Saracens." 3. Portraits of two ladies.

J. E. Hodgson, A.—Two Algerine subjects: 1, "Following the Plough"; 2, "Washerwomen Surprised."

W. F. Yeames, A.—1. "The Last Bit of Scandal," an old beau and a young belle in converse, with their heads thrust through the tops of their sedan-chairs, the lids of which are raised by footmen. 2. "La Contadinella." 3. "View of the Campo SS. Apostoli, Venice."

H. S. Marks, A.—"The Apothecary, from 'Romeo and Juliet.'"

E. Nichol, A.—1. "A Storm at Sea," two old fishermen observing same from an open window. 2. "Looking Out for a Good Investment," two children at a shop-window.

G. D. Leslie, A.—1. "My Duty Towards my Neighbour," a young lady hearing children say their catechism. 2 and 3. Portraits of young ladies.

John Linnell, senior.—A large autumn view from a wooded eminence, with woodcutters in the foreground.

William Linnell.—1. A large sunset picture. 2. A scene on a Surrey common. James and Thomas Linnell may also be expected to be represented.

G. A. Storey.—1. "My Lady Belle." 2. "The Dancing Lesson." 3. Portrait of a lady.

L. Fildes.—"Motherless," a large work representing a labouring man nursing a sick child; other children are intent on their supper.

H. Herkomer.—"At Death's Door," Peasants of the Bavarian Alps in prayer awaiting the arrival of the priest, who is to administer the last rites to a member of the family.

G. H. Boughton.—1. "A Surrey Pastoral," a large twilight landscape in harvest-time, with rustic figures in costume of the last century. 2. Portrait of Master G. Pettie, son of Mr. Pettie, R.A.

R. Lehmann.—1. "Ophelia." 2. "After the Sitting."

3. Viscountess Enfield. 4. T. C. Leitch, first Town Clerk of Tynemouth.

P. Graham.—"Highland Rovers," cattle on a Scotch moorland.

Heywood Hardy.—"God's Covenant with Noah," a large and elaborate picture of the animals coming to the ark.

Marcus Stone.—1. "An Appeal for Mercy," a scene of the French Revolution. 2. "Rejected."

C. Calthrop.—1. "Sons of Toil." 2. "Biding their Time."

3. "The Honeymoon."

F. W. W. Topham.—1. "Welcome Home to the Bride": a scene in Florence during the preparations for the return of the bride of Francesco de' Medici. 2. "Preparing the Way for the Procession."

J. Tissot.—1. "The Convalescent." 2. "The Thames."

P. R. Morris.—1. "The Sailor's Wedding," the wedding party walking along the seashore in a stiff breeze. 2. "Breezy June," with haymakers in a mown field. 3. "Sigh no more, ladies," a twilight riverside landscape with sentimental figures.

Britton Rivière.—1. "Pallas Athena, and the Herdsman's Dogs," from the Odyssey, Book XVI. 2. A picture of ducks pursuing one who is carrying off a frog. 3. Two lions.

M. Phillippoteau.—"The Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava."

T. Jones Barker.—"The Return from the Valley of Death," another episode of the Battle of Balaclava.

We may here remark that Miss Elizabeth Thompson has been unable to complete for the Royal Academy the picture of "The Return of the Six Hundred from the Battle of Balaclava," upon which she has been long engaged, but it will probably be exhibited separately later in the season.

V. C. Princep.—1. "Lord Lawrence." 2. "The Downs of Devonshire."

H. Wallis.—1. "The Devotion of Sydney Carton," from Dickens's "Story of Two Cities." 2. "An Oasis in the Desert."

Eyre Crowe.—1. "Darning Day." 2. "Laying the Cloth."

3. "The Rehearsal," Athenian comedians rehearsing the "Birds" of Aristophanes.

W. Gale.—Two Algerian subjects.

Haynes Williams.—A picture of an old domestic explaining to his little master some feat of prowess of an ancestor depicted on the tapestry of the old hall.

J. L. Pott.—"His Highness in Disgrace," a Cardinal admonishing a boy-prince.

B. W. Leader.—1. "An Autumn Evening; barges passing a lock on the Thames." 2. "An English Hayfield." 3. "A November Evening Clearing Up."

To these should be added landscapes and sea-pieces by Vicat Cole, H. Moore, M'Whirter, Oakes, J. Smart, Naish, C. E. Johnson, Colin Hunter, Hering, R. Bonheur, W. Lawson, C. Holloway; figure-pictures by Hennessey, Wynfield, Morgan, Beavis, H. B. Roberts, R. W. Macbeth, N. Chevallier, C. E. Hallé, F. B. Barwell, A. Moore, Bischoff, &c.; portraits by Sir Francis Grant, and Messrs. Sant, Wells, Oules, Archer, &c.; architectural subjects by J. O'Connor; and engravings by Cousins, Barlow, and others.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The collection of foreign pictures which Mr. Wallis has brought together for the spring exhibition at this gallery in Pall-mall fully reaches the average of recent gatherings. If works of representative importance are but sparsely distributed, the small pictures, which form the bulk of the collection, are perhaps more equally good than usual. It is observable, however, and should be observed, that diminution of scale in painting is apt to lead to the attachment of undue importance to mere finish, to mere mechanical precision of workmanship, to gemlike sparkle of colour in place of the broad sober harmonies of tone in ordinary natural effects; to the substitution of millinery and decoration for thought, sentiment, and repose; to the picture being, in short, regarded rather as a choice piece of furniture than as a work of poetic art. Doubtless, large sections of the Continental schools tend in this direction; and if we add the decadence in recent years of French art as regards its aims generally, and the artificiality prevalent in the nascent Italian school, and at the same time bear in mind the marked improvement in our own school, it will be felt that English artists, except as regards technicalities, and that only in a diminishing degree, have less to learn from their foreign brethren than formerly.

There are, however, three works of exceptional importance here, which will be familiar to visitors to the Paris Salon the last year or two. Of the three the truest to nature, the noblest in its sympathies, the finest in style, though it deals only with an incident of peasant life, is Jules Breton's picture of robust Bretonnes with hands knit in a circle dancing round the bonfires lit on the eve of the fête "La Saint Jean." For character, life, movement, and truthful relation of the twilight effect to the artificial flare of the bonfires, this picture could hardly be surpassed. "The Haymaker," by the same, is also a most admirable study of a Brittany girl, and leaves far behind a similar study by the pupil, R. Billet. De Neuville's picture, also from the last salon, of an incident of the Franco-German war, representing the French troops, under a murderous fire, lighting faggots against the barricaded doors of the houses in Villersexel, where the Germans had fortified themselves, is also well known. There is amazing vigour in the realisation of this frantic scene of carnage and incendiarism, with all its horrible details of wounds and blood; and, indeed, as in many French pictures of the class, there is nothing in the selection of the subject or treatment to redeem the ghastly horrors which the painter brings before us with a sort of morbid vividness. "L'Eminence Grise," by M. Gérôme (lent by the owner, Mr. J. H. Stebbins), is one of the most successful of the artist's recent works. Père Joseph, or l'Eminence Grise, as he was ironically called, the confidant of Louis XIII. and of Richelieu (whose unscrupulous tool he also was), and hated accordingly by the nobles, is seen descending the grand staircase of the Palais Cardinal (Palais Royal) in the austere grey garb of his order, reading his breviary. A string of sumptuously-dressed prelates, nobles, and officers are ascending, leaving a wide passage for the monk and bowing low to the ground as they pass—salutes which he does not condescend even to notice; but as they reach the second flight beyond his observation they turn back on him looks of curiosity, suspicion, and hate. The situation is conceived with fine dramatic insight, though perhaps a little forced, super-obvious, and theatrical. The execution has less hardness, the colouring less harshness, than in most of the painter's later works.

The two large full-length figures by J. Bertrand, "Lesbia Mourning over her Sparrow" and "Marguerite" are likewise here from the salon. The impression that these works are scarcely worthy of the artist's reputation is renewed on seeing them again. Notice in particular the weak draughtsmanship and poor thin effect of the former. There was a small version of the "Lesbia" in this gallery in the winter, if we remember rightly. Two single-figure subjects by Meissonier, a cavalier of the seventeenth century, in buff leather jerkin and steel gorget, "Waiting for his Charger" and "A Standard Bearer," of about the same period, can hardly be accepted as average examples. Measuring Meissonier by himself, we miss the painter's subtle delicacy of characterisation in the faces; a rather unpleasant, somewhat wooden tone pervades the first-named picture, and the colouring of the latter is comparatively jejune. A Passini's "Interview of Chiefs on Mount Lebanon" is a most brilliantly-coloured picture, or rather sketch, essentially, deriving great picturesqueness from the gay cavalcades and the grandeur of the scenery, but, though strikingly clever in

handling, there is some conventionality in the way in which scraps of bright colour are scattered over the canvas. There are several small pictures rivaling Meissonier in their high finish by V. Chevillard, in which French priests are held up to derision as gourmands (11, 33, and 44), as reading Boccaccio with questionable relish (72), or in other ridiculous situations. Vibert's "Official Messenger" (6) and "An Unequal Match—Fearful Odds" (76), a priest and peasant playing cards, are very skilful, though not equal to previous works. Moreau's "Japanese Theatricals" (132), from the salon, and small examples of Hebert, Diaz, and other distinguished French artists are likewise commended to notice.

Among German painters, Knaus proves himself to be as charming in a light as he is impressive in a grave vein, in the picture of a very pretty rustic girl, bearing two potted dwarf rose-trees, encountering an aged dame who seems to be cautioning her, in the words of the title, that there is "No Rose without a Thorn" (56)—Defregger's group of children peeling fruit; Geertz's pictures of boys at play; "Fortune-Telling in the Bavarian Tyrol," by Kurtzbauer; the cattle-pieces by Braith, the finely-toned snow landscapes of Munthe, Wahlberg's moonlights, T. Weber's sea-piece, the microscopic bits by H. Kauffman and H. Breling, are all works of merit, though several have the blackness or heavy brownness of tone peculiar to the German schools—particularly of Munich.

A few pictures by Dutch and Belgian painters include the following:—By J. Israels, "The Little Helpmate," a child bringing to its invalid mother a foot-warmer, that indispensable article in every Dutch home, however humble; "Household Pets," by J. Blommers; No. 80, by V. Lagye, evincing the influence of Leys in its artistic scheme of colouring; and landscapes by Roelofs and A. Mauve. Lastly, in works of the Italian schools there is a marked falling off, at least in number, two pictures by V. Palmarioli and L. Rossi—a "Fête Champêtre" (62) by the former, and "Summer Time" (168) by the latter, alone having attracted our attention. These artists are clearly among the many who aim at the gay and strongly-contrasted colouring which Fortuny brought into vogue; but in these cases probably the fresh and, in parts, thin, tinted treatment, and the frequent opposition of pure local colours, are in no small degree due to the practice of painting in water colours, that being a branch of art which the young Italian painters have applied themselves to with zest.

The twelfth annual Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures by British and Foreign Artists at Mr. McLean's gallery in the Haymarket opened on Monday last. Though less numerous, the collection falls little short in average quality of that at the French gallery, reviewed above. Several phases of art in the French, Hispano-Roman, Dutch, and Belgian schools are represented in works by leading members of those schools; and it is interesting and instructive to compare these with the productions of many of our established English favourites and "rising men." We regret, however, that we have not space to review this collection this week.

The Royal Academy hanging committee for the ensuing exhibition are Messrs. Calderon, Elmore, Leighton, Pickersgill, and Hart; but the last-named is not expected to attend, in consequence, we regret to say, of ill-health.

From Tuesday of last week till Tuesday of the present, a selection of works by the lady-students of the Royal School of Art-Needlework, South Kensington, was exhibited, previously to being forwarded to the International Exhibition at Philadelphia. The progress the school has made since its establishment in Sloane-street, under its committee of taste (which includes several distinguished painters), is most encouraging, and deserves the fullest public recognition.

The hitherto vacant niches in the handsome entrance to the College of Physicians have been filled with statues by Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A. Immediately over the doorway is placed that of Linacre, the physician, who, in the reign of Henry VII., projected the foundation of the college, and was its first president. On either side are those of Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and Sydenham, the eminent physician and medical writer of the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

It is resolved to apply the sum of money which has been contributed for a memorial of Charles Lamb to the foundation of an annual prize to be given for the best essay written by the boys of his old school—Christ's Hospital. The prize is to consist of a silver medal, bearing on the obverse a portrait of Charles Lamb, and on the reverse a wreath with a suitable inscription. The execution of the dies has been intrusted to Messrs. Wyon.

Sir Frederick Perkins has presented to the Corporation of Southampton, of which town he has been thrice the Mayor, and is now one of the representatives in Parliament, a life-size statue of the late Prince Consort, by Mr. Theed. The statue will be placed in one of the public parks.

At the annual general meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, held on Monday, Messrs. Henry Moore, Otto Weber, R. Barnes, John Parker, and R. T. Waite were elected Associates; and the Membership of the body was conferred on Mr. E. Killingworth Johnson and Mr. Francis Powell.

The fifth annual drawing for prizes in the Printers' Art-Union took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Saturday last. Mr. Beswick presided.

A bronze statue of Dr. Cooke, the celebrated Presbyterian divine, has been erected in Belfast, at the junction of Wellington-place North and College-square.

A Handbook of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, prepared by Mr. Louis Fagan, the assistant-keeper of the department, will shortly be published.

Mr. Adams Acton, the sculptor, who is now in Bombay, has been commissioned to execute a bust of the Prince of Wales for the public library of the city of Jullundur.

The gentleman cadets assembled in the inner court of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich-common, last Saturday, for the purpose of witnessing the distribution of good-conduct medals to Quartermaster-Sergeant Thompson and Sergeant-Major Porterfield. The presentation was made by Major-General Sir John M. Adye, K.C.B., Governor of the Royal Military Academy.

A large and influential meeting was held at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, in aid of Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home. The principal speaker was Mr. Gladstone, who dwelt at great length upon the admirable purposes and work done by the institution. The gathering was also addressed by the Bishop of Ely, Sir E. H. Currie (chairman of the house committee of the London Hospital), Lord Lawrence, Earl Cowper, Mr. K. Hodgson, M.P., Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., Lord Napier and Ettrick, and Mr. E. H. Scott. Subscriptions amounting to £1000 were announced by the Lord Mayor, who acted as chairman.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VICE-ADMIRAL HASTINGS.

The Hon. George Fowler Hastings, C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Royal Navy, and recently Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, whose death is announced, was born Nov. 28, 1814, the second son of Hans Francis, eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, who established his right to that ancient peerage in 1819. Entering the Navy in 1824, he was made Lieutenant in the following year, became Commander in 1838, received the appointment of Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard in 1839, and in 1841 was given the command of the Harlequin, in which ship he shared in the closing operations of the Chinese war, and led with great gallantry an attack on two piratical towns in the island of Sumatra. Promoted to the rank of Captain in 1845, he commanded the Curaçoa during the Crimean war, obtaining in requital of his services the distinction of C.B. and the Turkish order of the Medjidie. In 1866 he had the command of the Pacific station; and in 1873 became Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. The Vice-Admiral married, Sept. 14, 1864, Mathilde Alice, only daughter of W. H. Hitchcock, of St. Omer, and leaves issue.

SIR JOHN W. FISHER.

Sir John William Fisher, Knt., M.R.C.S., who died on the 22nd ult., at his residence, Grosvenor-gate, 33, Park-lane, aged eighty-eight, was for many years Surgeon in Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force. So far back as 1809 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in 1821 was appointed Surgeon to the old Bow-street Patrol, and finally was promoted by the late Sir Robert Peel to be Chief Surgeon to the Police Force at its first formation. He received knighthood in 1858. Sir John, who was son of Mr. Peter Fisher, of Perth, married, first, in 1829, Catherine, daughter of William Haymes, Esq., of Kebworth Harcourt, in the county of Leicester; and secondly, in 1862, Lillias Stuart, daughter of Colonel Mackenzie, of Grinnard, Ross-shire.

SIR JOHN CORDY BURROWS.

Sir John Cordy Burrows, Knight, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, died at his residence, Old Steyne, Brighton, on the 25th ult. He was born in 1813, the son of R. Burrows, Esq., of Ipswich, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James Cordy, Esq., of London, and after passing some time at Framlingham School, Suffolk, he received his medical education at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals; became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1836, and a Fellow in 1852. He practised with much success as a surgeon at Brighton, of which town he was a magistrate and three times Mayor, and was knighted after his third mayoralty in 1873. He was Fellow of the Zoological, Geographical, and other learned societies, and was conspicuous for his liberality to, and exertions for, the various charities and institutions of the town in which he resided. Sir John married Jane, daughter of Arthur Dendy, Esq., of Dorking.

MR. HALL-DARE.

Robert Westley Hall-Dare, Esq., of Newtownbarry House, in the county of Wexford, and of Theydon Bois, in the county of Essex, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff for the county of Carlow in 1868, and for Wexford in 1872, died at Rome on the 18th inst., aged thirty-five. He was the elder son of the late Robert Westley Hall-Dare, Esq., of Fitzwalters, in the county of Essex, by Frances Anna Catherine, his wife, daughter of Gustavus Lambert, Esq., of Beau Parc, in the county of Meath, and grandson of Robert Westley Hall-Dare, Esq., M.P. for South Essex, by Elizabeth Grafton Grafton-Dare, of Cranbrook House. He received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1861. Mr. Hall-Dare unsuccessfully contested the representation of the county of Wexford at the general election. He married, Oct. 27, 1863, Caroline Susan Henrietta, second daughter of Henry Newton, Esq., of Mount Leinster Lodge, in the county of Carlow, by whom he leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of John Hope Barton, Esq., of Stapleton Park, in the county of York, and Saxby Hall, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1863, aged forty-three;—of Charles Holland, M.D., F.R.S., at St. Chads, Lichfield, in his seventy-fifth year;—of Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony G. Sedley, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a Peninsular and Waterloo officer, in his eighty-second year;—of Henry Lannoy Hunter, Esq., of Beech Hill, near Reading, J.P., and High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1861, in his seventy-fourth year;—of the Hon. Mary Wilhelmina, widow of John Eden Spalding, Esq., of the Holmes and Skirmers, and daughter of John Henry, first Viscount Templetown, in her seventy-fifth year;—of the Hon. William Napier, second son of William John, Lord Napier, aged fifty-four;—and of the Rev. Alexander Quintin Grogan Craufurd, M.A., youngest son of the gallant Major-General Robert Craufurd, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo.

Twenty-five thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, other precious stones, and jewellery were stolen from Messrs. Williams, wholesale jewellers, Batton-garden, on Saturday or Sunday. Two safes in which the property had been deposited were opened by false keys. Amongst the property stolen were 300 diamond and gem rings, 10 to 15 pairs of brilliant earrings, 40 diamond bracelets, five diamond ornaments for hair, 200 gold lockets set with various precious stones, 200 carats of diamonds, 40 carats of rubies, 40 carats of emeralds, 60 gold chains, a great quantity of loose gems, pearls, turquoises, and sapphires, with various goods of 18-carat stamped gold. No discovery has yet been made by the police which throws any light on the origin of this robbery. Meanwhile a reward of £600 has been offered by Messrs. Williams and Son.

A lecture on an entirely new plan of raising sunken vessels was given by Mr. H. Reece, on Tuesday afternoon, at St. James's Swimming-Bath. A model of the Vanguard was, at the commencement of the lecture, sunk in the sight of the audience, containing within her hold the new apparatus for raising her. In a few minutes the vessel without any assistance rose to the surface. A force of 80 lb. could not raise the vessel before the apparatus had acted; 230 lb. could not sink her, though filled with water, afterwards. Another vessel, which had been sunk previously, and to which a buoy containing the apparatus was attached, was shown. The apparatus was in this case set in action before the audience and its action explained. In three minutes the vessel rose. Before the experiment two men could with difficulty raise the boat and buoy from the water, four men, after its action, could not sink her. The very powerful action of rockets in dislodging a sunken vessel from a bed of sand was shown. These striking experiments excited great attention. At the end of the lecture Mr. Bailey, J.P., a large shipowner, announced his intention to give the invention an immediate trial on a large sunken vessel belonging to his firm; and Mr. Macintosh offered to adapt the invention to indiarubber bags, similar to those sent to this country by the Russian Government for raising the Vanguard. The invention depends on the submarine production of hydrogen gas.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess," written on the envelope.

T. ROME.—It is sufficient to give the leading variations.

D. CLARK.—Many thanks for the problems, which shall have early examination.

E. P. O. B.—The amended version shall be seen to.

A. W. P.—The Chessplayers' Chronicle, published at Glasgow, on the 15th of each month.

PROBLEM No. 1672.—Additional correct solutions received from G. C. Baxter and H. Plowden. Those by Scipio, J. J. Heaton, E. W. Fry, C. H. G. Jennie and Charlie J. are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1673.—Additional correct solutions received from J. J. Heaton, G. C. Baxter, L. Huebel, Johanna, Scipio, J. Parford, S. Pitt-street, Thorpe, H. A. S. G. R. Downer, St. Golden-square, T. Rome, I. S. T. Those by Jennie and Charlie, are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1674.—Correct solutions received from 5, Pitt-street, Pendryl Hall, W. F. Payne, Dublin University Chess Club, R. H. Brooks, W. S. B. Francis, Scipio. Those by P. S. Shenele, F. S. F. C. Sabel, Ada Bailey are wrong.

* * * Answers to a number of correspondents unavoidably stand over.

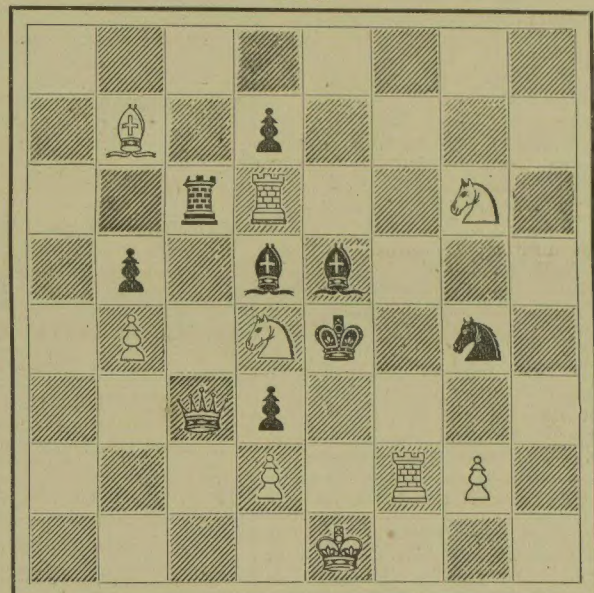
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1673.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th * +	2. B to Q R 3rd, &c.	B to K 3rd
* 1.	B to Q B 2nd	+ 1.	2. B to Q 5th (ch), &c.
2. B to Q 6th, &c.	B to Q 3rd	2.	B takes B, &c.
+ 1.			

PROBLEM No. 1676.

By Mr. H. SCHLEUSNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following amusing specimen of the "Evans" was played by correspondence, a short time ago, between Mr. Brewer, of Bournemouth, and Mr. W. NASH, of St. Neot's.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Q to K 2nd	R to K sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		Threatening to win a piece.
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	23. Kt takes K Kt P	
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th		The first step of a highly ingenious combination, which, we believe, wins the game by force. The concluding moves are capitally managed by Mr. Brewer.
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	24. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. Kt to K R 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	25. Kt takes K B P	B to Q 5th
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	26. B takes B	Q takes B
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd	27. Kt takes R	K takes Kt
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles	28. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q 4th
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	29. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	30. Q takes K R P	Kt takes B
	Attention was first called to this move by its occurrence in two of the match-games between Andersen and Steinitz. It followed up at once by P to K B 4th the defence may be fairly ventured; but in reality it is inferior to the recognised defence of P to Q B 4th.	31. P to K B 6th	B to K 3rd
14. R to Q B sq	B to Q 4th		At first sight this seems a saving clause, as, if White retake the Knight with Pawn in reply, the second player escapes with a draw. It is evident, however, that Mr. Brewer's foresight extended further than this.
	The correct reply, as we have indicated in the above note, is 14. P to K B 4th. The move in the text is a sheer loss of time, as it must be obvious that the Q Kt P can never be advanced with advantage so long as the Bishop's Pawn remains a fixture on his third square.	32. Q to R 8th (ch)	Kt to Kt sq
15. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th		The only reply.
16. P takes P	Q to Q Kt 3rd	33. P to K B 7th	
17. K Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd		Clever and decisive. If Black now take the Queen, White wins at once—e.g.:
	White takes admirable advantage of his opponent's error.	33. P to B 8th, Queens K to Q 2nd	Q takes Q
17. Kt to K B 5th	P to Q R 3rd	34. R to Q B 8th, and wins.	
18. Kt to K B 5th	P to K B 3rd	33. R takes Kt	Kt to B 7th (ch)
	Bad as this looks, we see no better resource.	35. P to B 8th, K to Q 2nd	Q takes Q
19. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes P	36. Q to Q Kt 5th, and Black resigned.	Queens (ch)
20. K to R sq	R to Q B 2nd		

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

TOURNAMENT AT THE DIVAN.—The long-pending Tournament at the Divan commenced on Monday last. Eight players entered, who were paired as under for the first round:—

Mr. Zukertort v. Mr. Jansens.
Major Martin v. Mr. Blackburne.
Mr. Potter v. Rev. G. A. Macdonnell.
Mr. Wisker v. Mr. Minchin.

Each player is to play two games with every other competitor, drawn games counting a half to each. The time-limit is thirty moves for the first two hours, and fifteen moves for every subsequent hour. The first games, we hear, resulted in favour of Messrs. Zukertort, Mr. Blackburne, and Mr. Minchin; the game between Messrs. Macdonnell and Potter being adjourned.

MANCHESTER ATHLETIC V. LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB.—The above clubs played a match on Saturday week which resulted as under:—

MANCHESTER.				LIVERPOOL.			
Mr. Goodwin	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Mr. Schule	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.
Mr. Goodwin	1	1	—	Mr. Schule	—	1	—
Mr. Goodwin	1	1	—	Mr. Soul, sen.	—	1	1
Mr. Robey	1	—	—	Mr. Soul, jun.	—	—	1
Mr. Macfaden	1	1	—	Mr. Dufresne	—	1	1
Mr. E. H. Wood	2	—	—	Mr. Gazale	—	—	2
Mr. von Zabern	—	—	1	Mr. Wellington	1	—	—
Mr. H. Heap	1	—	—	Nemo	—	—	1
Mr. Wilner	1	—	1	Mr. Wood	—	1	—
Mr. Fish...	2	—	—	Mr. Ferguson	—	—	2
	9	3	2		2	3	9

CHESS IN NORTH LONDON.—The Athenaeum Chess Club, Camden-road, played their return-match with the Ibis at Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., scoring nine games against three. The players were as follow:—Athenaeum: Drs. Batt and Godfrey, Messrs. Griffith, Swainson, Bagley, and Thompson. Ibis: Messrs. J. and F. Schooling, Williams, Hope, Smith, and Boulger.

An interesting lecture on the subject of Dreams and Dreaming was delivered at the London Institution, on Monday evening, by Professor Ferrier, M.D. The physiological nature of dreams and their causes was discussed in pleasant and intelligible terms, and the general character of mental impressions and their retention, as far as science has revealed it, explained. Dr. Ferrier was warmly applauded.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, both dated May 11, 1875, of Mr. George Poulett Scrope, formerly of Castle Combe, Wilts, but late of Fairlawn, Cobham, Surrey, who died on Jan. 9 last, were proved on the 3rd ult. by Thomas Matthias Weguelin, Hugh Hammersley, the nephew, and Frederick John Blake, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Poulett Scrope, certain household furniture and effects, pecuniary legacies amounting to £7000, and confirms the deed made in her favour in 1872; to his great-nephew Christopher Weguelin, £10,000; to his nephew William Henry Baring, £5000; to his nephews Arthur Eden and Frederick Eden, £20,000 each; upon trust for his adopted son Arthur Hamilton Scrope, for life, £20,000; for the benefit of the two eldest sons of his said nephew, Hugh Hammersley, £20,000. After giving a few other legacies, he gives the residue of his property to his last-named nephew.

The will, with two codicils, dated Aug. 12, Oct. 9, and Nov. 18, 1875, of Harriet, Marchioness of Clanricarde, late of No. 17, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, who died on Jan. 8 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by the Right Hon. the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the son-in-law, and Sir Robert William Colebrooke Brownrigg, Bart., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths upon trust for her four daughters—the Countess of Cork, Lady Catherine Weyland, Lady Margaret Beaumont, and Lady Harriet Wentworth—£5000 each; to her granddaughter, Lady Margaret Lascelles, £5000; to her son, the present Marquis of Clanricarde, £10,000 Russia Bonds; to each of her executors, £100; to Sir R. W. C. Brownrigg in addition, to be dealt with by him according to her verbal instructions, £2000; and the residue of her moneys and securities for money to her two eldest unmarried granddaughters at the time of her death other than the said Lady Margaret Lascelles. The rest of her property she leaves to her said son.

The will, dated Jan. 19, 1875, of Colonel John Daniel Dyson, late of Denne Hill, Kent, who died on Dec. 27 last at No. 20, King-street, St. James's, was proved on the 4th ult. by Edwards Dyson, the brother of the deceased, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his said brother, subject to the payment of a legacy of £50 free of duty and £25 per annum for life to his faithful servant William Cracknell if in his service at the time of his decease, and £50 free of duty to the Halifax General Infirmary.

The will, dated Oct. 6, 1875, of Mr. Lloyd Rayner, late of Moseley House, Liverpool, was proved on the 6th ult. at the Liverpool District Registry by Mrs. Ann Sophia Rayner, the widow, Roderick Rayner, the brother, and William Parker, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths his furniture at Moseley House, horses, carriages, &c., and a pecuniary legacy of £500 to his wife absolutely; to his stepdaughter, Mary Adeline Brown, £2000; to Mr. Parker £200; and he provides for Mrs. Rayner having the use of Moseley House and the income of the residue of his property during her widowhood; upon her death or marriage again the testator directs the whole of his real and personal estate to be sold, and the proceeds equally divided amongst all his children by both his marriages.

The will, dated July 24, 1875, of Mr. William English, late of Seymour Cottage, Lee, Kent, who died on Nov. 26 last, has been proved by Alfred English, the brother, under £30,000.

The will, with three codicils, dated respectively Nov. 25, 1864, July 19, 1866, Nov. 21, 1871, and January 9, 1874, of the Hon. and Rev. Edward George Moore, Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and Rector of West Ilsley, near Newbury, Berks, who died on the 8th ult. at the Cloisters, Windsor, was proved on the 26th ult. by Edward George Augustus Harcourt Moore, the son, the acting executor, the personality being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths £50, free of legacy duty, to the minister and churchwardens of each of the parishes of Ilsley, Berks, and Fernor, Tipperary, Ireland, to be by them distributed, at their discretion, amongst the poor of the said parishes.

The will, dated Aug. 29, 1872, of Mr. James Thomas Hill, late of 2, Westbourne-crescent, Hyde Park, and of Hull, merchant, was proved on the 21st ult. by two of his sons, Messrs. Charles James Hill, and Arthur Gibson Hill, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000.

Some large bequests have been left to Glasgow institutions by the widow of the Rev. Dr. Black, who was minister of the barony parish of Glasgow. £15,000 is given to the Glasgow University for the "Black Bequest," to be applied for theological fellowships and bursaries in memory of Dr. Black, her husband; for the better endowment of the chair of Biblical Criticism, also in memory of her husband; and for the endowment of an assistant to the professor of engineering, in memory of her father, the late William Young, of Omoa, Lanarkshire. £2000 is given to the University New Buildings Fund; £4000 to the New Infirmary, promoted by the University authorities; £1000 to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary; £1000 to the Lenzie Convalescent Home; upwards of £7000 to Church of Scotland schemes; and sums varying from £500 to £1000 to various West of Scotland institutions. Mrs. Black has also bequeathed £10,000 in legacies to relatives and friends; and the residue of the estate, amounting to £3000, to the University for general purposes. The legacies and bequests amount in all to £45,000.

The Earl of Galloway is to be appointed Lord High Commissioner to the Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland this year.

The Lords of the Treasury have given notice that the sum of £280,150 10s., being the amount of the New Sinking Fund for the year 1875-6, will be issued this quarter to the National Debt Commissioners, to be applied in the redemption of debt.

An elderly man presented himself at Windsor Castle, on Monday, and informed the officials on duty that he had come to marry Princess Beatrice before she left for Germany. The household police, who had received information of the intended visit, took charge of the unfortunate man.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the silver medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem being worn by Deputy-Commissionary John Smith Young, for his gallant conduct in rescuing a severely wounded Prussian from under the French guns during the siege of Paris.

The Charity Voting Reform Association has issued a circular to each of the 13,000 subscribers to the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots pointing out the general objections to the voting and canvassing system, and the special objection in this case that it prevents the admission of idiots at the early age at which their education should begin. The circular further points out that the lower middle and upper working class, for whom the Earlswood Asylum was primarily intended, are excluded, by the voting and canvassing system, in favour of paupers, who are already provided for by law.

BENHAM and SONS,
WIGMORE-STREET,
LONDON, W.

BENHAM and SONS'
VENTILATING GLOBE LIGHTS.
The following are some of the advantages of this mode of lighting:—
1. It carries off all the heat and foul air from the burner.
2. It also ventilates the apartment by removing the heated and vitiated air.
3. It introduces a constant supply of external fresh air.
4. The flame is powerful, steady, and cannot be affected by draughts.
5. No smoke escaping, the ceiling is not blackened.

BENHAM and SONS'
SHOW-ROOMS FOR CHIMNEY-PIECES.

BENHAM and SONS'
SHOW-ROOMS FOR FENDERS.

BENHAM and SONS'
STOVES FOR DRAWING-ROOMS.

BENHAM and SONS'
STOVES FOR DINING-ROOMS.

BENHAM and SONS'
STOVES FOR LIBRARIES.

BENHAM and SONS'
STOVES FOR ENTRANCE-HALLS.

BENHAM and SONS'
STOVES FOR BEDROOMS.

BENHAM and SONS'
DOG STOVES AND DOGS.

BENHAM and SONS'
CHINA TILE STOVES.

BENHAM and SONS'
TILE HEARTHES.

BENHAM and SONS'
GERMAN PORCELAIN STOVE may be seen in operation. Keeps slight for twelve hours. Consumes only 14 lb. coal in twenty-four hours.—50, 52, 54, Wigmore-street, W.

BENHAM and SONS'
PATENT COAL-ECONOMISING GRATES. This grate in its construction is exactly the reverse of an ordinary Register Stove, instead of being recessed in the mantel, all the heating surface stands out prominently in the room.—50, 52, 54, Wigmore-street, W.

BENHAM and SONS'
PATENT SLOW-COMBUSTION GRATES keep alight for several hours, and save more than half the fuel.—50, 52, 54, Wigmore-street.

BENHAM and SONS'
COOKING APPARATUS.—For cooking purposes, Benham and Sons have various patented arrangements adapted to the various requirements of hotels, club-houses, hospitals, asylums, prisons, workhouses, schools, colleges.—50, 52, 54, Wigmore-street.

BENHAM and SONS'
KITCHEN RANGES.

BENHAM and SONS'
COOKING APPARATUS.

BENHAM and SONS'
LAUNDRY APPARATUS.

BENHAM and SONS'
HEATING APPARATUS.

BENHAM and SONS'
HOT-WATER APPARATUS.

BENHAM and SONS'
STEAM ENGINES.

BENHAM and SONS'
LAUNDRY DRYING-CLOSETS.

BENHAM and SONS are also prepared to undertake **ENGINEERS' WORK** of every description for Asylums, Workhouses, and other large establishments, comprising the following:—viz., Steam Engines and Boilers; Heating Apparatus, by means of hot water, hot air, or steam; Hot and Cold Water Tanks and Services, Pumps, &c.; Baths, Lavatories, Urinals, and Water-closets; Laundries, Wash-houses, and Drying Closets; Gas-works and Gas-fittings; Hoists (or Lifts), for Dinners, Coals, &c.—Wigmore-street, London, W.; Factory, 66, Wigmore-street.

BENHAM and SONS'
LIFTS (or HOISTS), to work by hand or steam, or Hydraulic Power.—Wigmore-st. W.

BENHAM and SONS'
GAS WORKS, GAS FITTINGS, and GAS COOKING APPARATUS.—50, 52, and 54, Wigmore-street.

BENHAM and SONS'
PATENT VENTILATING KITCHENER. It requires no brickwork to fix it. It roasts, bakes, boils, and steams with one fire, and supplies a bath if required. It carries off the heat and smell of the kitchen. It can be fixed in its place in a few hours, after the fireplace is cleared out and prepared for it, and by local workmen if preferred.—50, Wigmore-street.

BENHAM and SONS'
PATENT COAL CELLARETTE, or "Londonderry," is specially adapted for use in clubs, banking-houses, hotels, railway stations, Government offices, hospitals, steam-packets, noblemen's mansions, entrance-halls, &c. One Londonderry placed in a corridor or landing will supply fuel for a whole suite of rooms.—50, 52, 54, Wigmore-street.

BENHAM and SONS'
PLATED TEA SERVICES, from 4s.

BENHAM and SONS'
PLATED DISH COVERS, on Nickel, from 2s per set.

BENHAM and SONS'
PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS.

BENHAM and SONS'
PLATED FISH KNIVES and FORKS.

BENHAM and SONS'
PLATED TEA URNS, on Nickel, from 2s 18s.

BENHAM and SONS'
PLATED TEA KETTLES, on Nickel, from 4s.

BENHAM and SONS'
PLATED BISCUIT-BOXES, from 15s.

BENHAM and SONS'
PLATED TRAYS and WAITERS, from 30s.

BENHAM and SONS'
BRONZE TEA-URNS, from 50s.

BENHAM and SONS'
BRONZE TEA-KETTLES, from 45s.

BENHAM and SONS'
BATHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BENHAM and SONS'
CLOCKS, BRONZES, and CANDELABRAS.

BENHAM and SONS'
GONGS and GONG-STANDS.

BENHAM and SONS'
OAK COAL-BOXES.

BENHAM and SONS,
WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.; and at
3, Mansfield Chambers, St. Ann's-square,
Manchester.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
REBUILDING OF PREMISES.
OETZMANN & CO.,
COMPLETE
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
67, 69, 71, 73, and 77,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

CARPETS.

FURNITURE.

BEDDING.

DRAPERY.

IRONMONGERY.

CHINA.

GLASS, &c.

OETZMANN and CO. BEG TO ANNOUNCE
that they have purchased the immense range of Premises known as the **EAGLE BREWERY** (Green, Randall, and Co.), and intend adding them to their already extensive SHOW-ROOMS and FACTORIES as soon as the **REBUILDING** is completed. This establishment will then be one of the largest in the world.

OETZMANN and CO., IN ANNOUNCING
this EXTENSION OF PREMISES, desire to thank their patrons for their kind indulgence under the inconvenience of overcrowded show-rooms, and other difficulties arising from the business having grown far beyond the accommodation which the premises afforded, notwithstanding the several extensive additions which have from time to time been previously made.

TO AVOID THE GREAT DAMAGE by workmen during the intended Rebuilding, inevitable to such a Stock if retained, they have determined upon **CLEARING OUT** the same at a **GREAT REDUCTION**. They do not profess to sell utterly regardless of their own interest; but, as a sacrifice must occur either by damage or reduction, prefer the latter alternative, as most conducive to the mutual interest of buyer and seller.

MESSRS. OETZMANN and CO. hope their Patrons will avail themselves of this opportunity, as they may rely upon effecting a great saving at the present time, being anxious to **CLEAR OUT QUICKLY**, and would respectfully advise as early a visit as convenient to ensure a good selection. An extra staff has been added to ensure prompt attention to customers during the sale. Orders per post intrusted for selection receive prompt and careful attention. **HOTEL-KEEPERS** and **FAMILIES** requiring large quantities will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. **SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED.**
OETZMANN and CO.

THE SANDRINGHAM EASY-CHAIR,
full size, upholstered, very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Couch, upholstered, very soft and comfortable, price 25s. Every one about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and dispatched same day on receipt of order per post.
OETZMANN and CO.

CLEARANCE SALE.—BEDDING
DEPARTMENT.—Strong Iron Bedsteads, from 6s. 6d. each; superior Iron French ditto, 13s. 9d.; handsome Arabian Bedsteads, from 27s. 6d. upwards; excellent mattresses, full size, 12s. 6d.; good Feather Beds, full size, 38s.; ditto Bolsters, 7s. 6d.; ditto Pillows, 3s. 9d. each; handsome 3-feet Mahogany Washstand, with marble top, 18s. 6d.; Mahogany Toilet Glass, best plate glass (size of plate, 16in. by 12 in.), 6s. 6d.
OETZMANN and CO.

FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH!
FLOOR CLOTH!—Well seasoned. Colours and designs to suit every style of decoration. An immense assortment in green, crimson, or any self colour, platted 6d. per square yard; best quality and newest designs, 2s. 6d. A quantity of squares, 2 yards by 3 yards, 3 by 4, and other useful sizes, very cheap. Quotations forwarded per post on receiving size of room or hall. Bordered Floor Cloth, for passage or stairs, from 9d. per yard.—**OETZMANN and CO.**

MADRID STRIPED CURTAINS, all Wool,
3 yards long by 48 inches wide, 15s. per pair; 3 1/2 yards, 17s. 6d.; 4 yards, 21s.; best worsted ditto, bordered all round with best embroidered silk lace, 3 yards long by 61 inches wide, 25s. per pair; 3 1/2 yards, 30s.; 4 yards, 35s.; best rps ditto, 3 yards by 64 inches wide, 42s.; 3 1/2 yards, 50s.; 4 yards, 57s. 6d. Forwarded same day on receipt of order. One trial will ensure recommendation. No common damask or reps used, sold, or advised. Descriptive Lists post-free.—**OETZMANN and CO.**

KITCHEN REQUISITES.—OETZMANN
and **CO.'S TEN-POUND SET** (List No. 24, page 223 in their "GUIDE TO HOUSE FURNISHING") sent post-free on application includes Table, Chairs, Clock, &c., with the various Culinary Utensils and requisites, contains all the most useful articles required in every Kitchen, each being of superior quality, and is the most practical selection extant.

WEDDING PRESENTS, Useful and
Artistic.—Intending purchasers should inspect **OETZMANN and CO.'S** vast display of elegant Vases, Lustres, Figures, Clocks, Bronzes, Pictures, Cut-Glass Decanters, Wines, Tumblers, &c.; Electro-Silver Plate and Table Cutlery, best quality, at lowest possible prices. A Descriptive Catalogue post-free on application. Country orders taken from the Catalogue receive prompt and careful attention.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Persons residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application.—**OETZMANN and CO.**

OETZMANN & CO. CARPETS.

OETZMANN & CO. FURNITURE.

OETZMANN & CO. BEDDING.

OETZMANN & CO. DRAPERY.

OETZMANN & CO. IRONMONGERY.

OETZMANN & CO. CHINA.

OETZMANN & CO. GLASS, &c.

OETZMANN & CO. DESCRIPTIVE

OETZMANN & CO. CATALOGUE,

OETZMANN & CO. THE BEST

OETZMANN & CO. FURNISHING

OETZMANN & CO. GUIDE

OETZMANN & CO. EXTANT,

OETZMANN & CO. POST-FREE.

OETZMANN & CO. 67, 69, 71, 73, & 77,

OETZMANN & CO. HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

URGENT MOURNING.

"On RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM"

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND for selection, no matter the distance, with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL CHARGE.
PETER ROBINSON'S COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London, W.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES
AS IT SHOULD BE WORN.

MATERIAL COSTUMES, TRIMMED CRAPE,
from 2gs. to 5gs.
MANTLES, TRIMMED CRAPE,
from 2gs. to 5gs.
BONNETS, in CRAPE,
from 15s. to 30s.
And every article necessary to be worn.
Dressmaking by French and English Dressmakers.

PETER ROBINSON'S COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Regent-street.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS,
UNPRECEDENTEDLY CHEAP.
THE SALE PRICES CONTINUED.

3s. 11d., formerly 5s. 9d. 4s. 6d., formerly 6s. 3d.
5s. 6d., formerly 7s. 11d. 6s. 3d., formerly 8s. 9d.
7s. 6d., formerly 9s. 9d. 8s. 9d., formerly 10s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Regent-street,
where these goods can only be obtained.

DEGOVE'S BLACK SILK,

made only for
PETER ROBINSON'S
Regent-street Shop.
14 yards for £3 10s.
Ladies are cautioned that other Silks are supplied for Degove's by other shops. To prevent mistakes he has registered the edge.

TO THE CHARITABLE.—HOMESPUN

WOOL.—A warm and strong Black Dress Material,
at 1s. 1 1/2d. per yard;
or will be sold to wholesale buyers of not less than 36 yards,
at 1s. per yard.

BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES for 2gs.
and 3gs.
All Wool. With sufficient for Bodice.

BLACK SILK COSTUMES, at 6 gs.
A Pattern of the Silk, with Illustrations, free.
At **PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**
Regent-street.

THE BEST CRAPE,
to stand the damp and wet, our own speciality,
at 4s. 10d., 8s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.

These Goods cannot be surpassed, and can only be obtained at **PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.**

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful,
and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides),
£1 5s. 6d. the FULL-GOWN PIECE.
Made expressly for **PETER ROBINSON,** and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK
SILKS,
Reduced 30 per cent.
Patterns free.

GROS GRAINS, 3s. 11d. per yard.
BLACK SILKS, Imperial make, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per yard.
BLACK SILKS, Rich Lyons, 4s. 11 1/2d. per yard.
RICH LYONS CORDED SILKS, 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 10s. 11d. per yard.

COLOURED SILKS.
RICH GROS GRAIN, all colours, 3s. 6d. per yard.
HANDSOME CORDED DITTO, 4s. 11d. per yard.
POULT DE SOIE, magnificent quality, 6s. 11d. per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS, richest quality made.

Ivory Japanese, 1s. 11 1/2d. per yard.
Biscuit Japanese, 1s. 11d. "
Cream Japanese, 1s. 11d. "
Sultan Japanese, 1s. 11d. "
100 Colourings, 1s. 11d. "

INDIAN CASHMERE.

Cashmere is, like silk, always worn, never out of fashion; yet every year makers of this favourite cloth produce a more perfect article than its predecessor, either through some improvement in machinery or through better dyed or finer wool. Nothing new can be said about Cashmere; every lady is well acquainted with its manifold beauties and unrivalled qualities 45 in. wide. 8s. 3d. per yard.

RESMUNA - I - GULREZ - I - AJM; or,

FLOWERY SILK OF PERSIA.
It is many years since Dress Fabrics were worn so rich and handsome as those introduced for the coming season. Silk Damasks, Embossed and Brocaded Goods will be deigners. These fashionable materials are facsimiles of the world-renowned productions of India and Persia; but they differ in one essential quality—the originals were simply beautiful, but the modern productions are as useful as they are lovely. 3s. 9d., 4s. 11d., and 5s. 11d. per yard, 26 inches wide.

BANNAT-I-HIND.

An Indian Cloth. It will immediately secure attention by its singularly rough appearance, which is caused by the knots, or knots in the fibre being woven into the fabric. The effect is capital, and unquestionably this novelty will be a leading favourite this season. 24 inches wide. 1s. 6d. per yard.
CHAPMAN, Notting-hill.—Patterns free.

ROYAL POPLIN.

Unquestionably a regal texture; and, though not so closely woven and thick as the Irish Poplins, is really better adapted for the fully-trimmed costumes now fashionable, as it retains all the bright, rich appearance of its namesake without the heaviness attached to that well-known fabric. A charming selection of colourings, including the new crème shades, also white and black. 26 in. wide, 2s. 3d. per yard.

GENEVA SHADINGS.

Will meet with the admiration of all who look for refinement in tone as well as novelty in a dress fabric. The shades are so beautifully blended that none are conspicuous, yet all attract the eye by their soft outlines. While admiring this very pretty nouveauté, we are reminded that French taste and ingenuity are still paramount, and deservedly so, as no other weavers compare with them in producing such excellent results. 27 in. wide, 1s. 11d. and 2s. 3d. per yard.

MEDIAVAL LINENS.

Suggests something rather ancient in appearance; but, so far from this being the fact, the article under review is quite a novelty: it is made of pure unbleached linen, and diapered in medieval devices and designs, which gives it more the appearance of a silk than a linen fabric. 1s. 3d. per yard, 28 inches wide.
PATTERNS FREE.

CHAPMAN, NOTTING-HILL.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,

£20, £50, and £100.
Indian Outfit, £25. Lists free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN.

LAYETTES, £5, £10, and £20.
List post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWANBILL CORSET (Registered),
especially for ladies inclined to embonpoint. The Swan-bill is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat, so as to enable ladies to wear the fashionable vêtements of the day. Busk 13 1/2 in. long, price 14s. 6d.; finest quality, 21s. Send size of waist, with Post-office order.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Mr. G. H.

JONES, Surgeon-Dentist, will be glad to forward a pamphlet, gratis and post-free, which explains the most unique system of the adaptation of artificial and extraction of natural teeth without pain, from his office, **London and Regent-street, 67, Great Russell-street, opposite the British Museum.**—Note. IMPROVED PRIZE-METAL TEETH (London and Paris) are adapted in the most difficult and delicate cases, on a perfectly painless system of self-adhesion (protected by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent), extraction of loose teeth or stumps being unnecessary, and by recent scientific discoveries and improvements in mechanical dentistry detection is rendered utterly impossible, both by the close adjustment of the artificial teeth to the gums and their lifelike appearance. By this Patented invention complete mastication, extreme lightness, combined with strength and durability, are ensured; useless bulk being obviated, articulation is rendered clear and distinct. In the administration of Nitrous Oxide Gas Mr. G. H. Jones has introduced an entirely new process. Copy of testimonials from S. G. Hutchins, Esq., by appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen with opinions of the press, sent free by post.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACH'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BATTERIES,
&c.

(approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other great Scientific Authorities in England and abroad)
HAVE NOW STOOD THE TEST OF THIRTY YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE.

THE remarkable efficacy of these self-applicable Voltaic arrangements is so widely known that, in contradistinction to those unprincipled advertisers who can only publish statements on their own authority, Mr. Pulvermacher prefers to submit the testimony of others, amongst whom are included many great scientific and medical authorities. These unimpeachable testimonials in favour of the marvellous curative powers of this Medico-Galvanic system being too numerous for insertion here, are compiled in the pamphlet, **GALVANISM, NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.**

sent post-free for 3 stamps. The mass of evidence therein is supplemented by the following paragraph, recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1867) of John King, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, at Cincinnati:—"In those cases where it is desirable to produce a continuous current of galvanism, and without the intervention of conductors or electrodes, there is no instrument superior to Pulvermacher's Improved Galvanic Chains." "These Chains are very useful in many nervous disorders."

Muscular Debility Aphonia Rheumatism
Hemiplegia Epilepsy Dyspepsia
Paralysis Torpid Liver Paralysis (Bladder)
Central Paralysis Asthma Chlorosis
Spinal Paralysis Amenorrhoea Impotency
Neuralgia Dysmenorrhoea Writer's Cramp
Sciatica Spinal Irritation Hysterical Cramps
Stiff Joints Nervous Debility and Contractions
Hysteria Constipation Loss of Smell
Hysterical Paralysis (Nervous) Loss of Taste, &c.

For further information and price-lists apply to

J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, Regent-street, London, W.

D. R. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, GENERAL DEBILITY, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Proved by the only real test, universal medical experience during more than twenty-five years, to be, beyond all comparison, **THE PUREST.**

THE MOST PALATABLE.

THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED.

THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod-Liver Oil have been rewarded by numerous Sovereigns and Governments with the following distinguished honours:—

FRANCE. The Knighthood of the Legion of Honour.

BELGIUM. The Knighthood of the Order of Leopold.

ITALY. The dignity of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

SPAIN. The Commandership, with the Star, of the Order of Isabella la Católica; and the Commandership of the Order of Charles III.

PORTUGAL. The Commandership, with the Star, of the Order of Christ.

TURKEY. The dignity of Officer of the Order of the Medjidie.

PERIA. The dignity of Grand Officer of the Order of the Lion and Sun.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

SIR HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D.,
Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.
"I have frequently prescribed Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil, and it is easily digested, and it is a very pure oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

SIR JOSEPH COLLIER, M.D.,
Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.
"I have frequently prescribed Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

DR. LETHBRIDGE,
Medical Officer of Health to the City of London